

U 1810-1.22(4)

NASIS

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS
AND FORMS FOR THE
1981 NASIS

UNL

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-81 #1

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS
AND FORMS FOR THE
1981 NASIS

Lynn K. White
Department of Sociology

Price: \$7.50

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS, AND FORMS

1981 NASIS

Introduction

This report presents a detailed account of the design and fielding of the fifth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Users of NASIS81 data will find it an important reference source for answers to questions about methodology.

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys were conceived as vehicles both for producing current, topical information about Nebraskans and also for monitoring change in life quality. Thus the surveys alternate between a cross-sectional and a panel component: each odd year the initial panel from 1977 is re-interviewed, whereas each even year a fresh cross-sectional sample is chosen. NASIS81 represents the third wave of a panel study begun four years earlier.

As in earlier surveys, NASIS81 is a joint effort of the Sociology Department of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and a variety of public agencies.. While the final responsibility for the design and fielding of the survey rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, both the costs of the survey and the planning of it have been shared through an Advisory Committee of public agencies.¹

Instrument Design and Item Selection

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are designed to meet the data needs of a diverse group ranging from sociological researchers to health planners. In order to meet these needs, the instrument for each survey is developed in two stages. First, a set of "core" questions is developed. These are repeated each year, and cover basic demographic information, the quality of life, and general sociological indicators. The second set of questions comes from the agencies and

¹See Appendix A for a copy of the prospectus which details the circumstances under which public agencies participated in the Survey as well as a list of the membership of the NASIS81 Advisory Committee.

organizations that participate in the survey. These processes are interdependent: the core questions are evaluated by the participating agencies and the agency questions are evaluated by faculty members in the Department of Sociology.

Because 1981 was the third wave of a panel survey, the most important criterion in developing the core items was comparability with the 1977 and 1979 surveys. Balanced against this was the desire to profit from our experience with past surveys and to improve the usefulness and accuracy of the indicators. The first step in this process was to survey members of the Advisory Committee and the Department of Sociology regarding the questions from 1977 and 1979 which were essential to maintain and those which were expendable.

The next step in the development of the instrument was to determine the data needs of the participants in the survey. Public agencies and faculty members all submitted questions which they wanted to have included in the survey. Aside from the core questions and some questions from members of the Department of Sociology, all of those submitting questions were "buyers," i.e., they contributed toward the cost of the survey in proportion to their data needs. As the questions from each buyer came in, they were subjected to 20 pre-test interviews conducted by five professional interviewers. The information from these pre-tests was used to improve the questions as well as to provide an estimate of interviewing time needed for each question set.

In developing the instrument for NASIS81, one goal was to keep the length of the interviews to no more than 45 minutes. The pre-tests on individual question-sets and the core items indicated that the total time needed for these items would be close to 50 minutes. In order to reduce this time, two approximately 5-minute segments consisting of (1) political participation and energy conservation questions and (2) recreational patterns, environmental concerns, and gasoline emergency option questions were developed. These segments appeared in alternate interview schedules and were asked of only half of the sample. This strategy reduced the length of the interview to 45 minutes.

At this stage an interview schedule was roughed out and pre-tested. The pre-tests were completed by five professional interviewers, all by telephone and in the city of Lincoln. Interviewers selected a household in the city that did not contain a friend or relative. During the pre-tests, interviewers were instructed to be particularly observant for problems in wording, item ordering, and skip patterns. Following the pre-tests, a de-briefing meeting was held with the interviewers to go over the schedule item-by-item and to discuss problems encountered and reactions to the interview. The results of these complete pre-tests indicated that the average interview length was 45 minutes as estimated. As a result of the pre-tests, a few changes were made in question wording, some additions and clarifications were added to the interviewer's manual, and so on. The results of the pre-tests were communicated to individual buyers, some of whom altered their questions somewhat in light of pre-test information.

Simultaneously to the pre-testing, copies of the roughed out schedule were circulated among members of the Advisory Committee and all buyers. A unique feature of the NASIS series is that the data needed by many organizations and for many purposes are all gathered on the same population. This means that agencies or scholars whose primary interest is in health may have the benefit of information on alcoholism, on mental health, and on affiliation to increase the value of their data. Thus, each participant in the survey is vitally interested not merely in the inclusion of their own questions, but also in the selection of other participants and the core questions. A meeting was held of all buyers and members of the Advisory Committee to review the study design and the instrument. Questions and comments were solicited and some adjustments made as a result of these. The final schedule is a joint product reflecting the data needs of these participants.

Schedule Construction

For the most part all respondents in NASIS81 answered the same questions. The alternation of the two 5-minute segments, however, required the preparation of two

separate forms of the schedule. The political participation and energy conservation questions were run off on blue paper and the second set of questions on yellow and each included in 50 percent of the schedules. The completed schedules were placed in stacks which alternated the two forms and each numbered from 0001 to 2200. Interviewers were instructed to use the schedules in order to ensure that each form was used for a random half of the interviews. A copy of the complete schedule is in Appendix B.

The Sample

Two purposes were at work in providing the sample for NASIS81. First, we wanted to reinterview the panel of respondents already interviewed in 1977 and 1979 and update it; secondly, we wanted to ensure a sample of 1800 individuals in order to meet our commitments to buyers. Thus the design for respondent selection in 1981 was to reinterview all respondents from 1979 plus a selection of 1980 respondents. Respondents from 1980 were to be chosen on two criteria: 1) each respondent from 1980 who was ineligible for inclusion in the 1979 survey (i.e., not yet 18 or not living in the state) was to be included in 1981; 2) additional 1980 respondents were to be chosen in order to bring the total sample up to 1800. Each of these procedures is detailed below.

Re-Interview of the 1979 Respondents. In 1979, 1876 persons completed an interview. Extremely strenuous efforts were made to reach each of these individuals for inclusion in the 1981 survey. The efforts included:

1. One year after the survey each respondent was sent a brief review of the results of the survey.
2. Four weeks prior to the beginning of the 1981 study a letter was sent to each respondent. This letter notified them that an interviewer could be calling them, described the reasons for the re-interview, and gave examples of the kinds of uses their previous responses had been put to, including examples where the data were

used by the legislature and by agency planners as well as for scholarly research. These letters were sent first class with a "forwarding address requested" stamp.

3. Respondents who had moved or changed telephone numbers in the interim were traced. Tracking procedures are described in Appendix C. These efforts were quite successful and, in spite of the fact that a significant number of our respondents had refused to give us their names or addresses, all but 7 of the original 1876 were traced.
4. Each respondent's home was called as many as 30 times to obtain a conclusive response: completed interview, refusal, knowledge of respondent's death, illness, or prolonged absence.
5. A letter was sent to all respondents who refused to be re-interviewed asking that they reconsider. (A copy of this letter and all other correspondence with the respondents is included in Appendix D.) After this they were called again. This procedure resulted in completed interviews in the case of 10 percent of the initial refusals. It was concluded that any further efforts to reach the continued refusals would be harrassment and no further efforts were made.
6. Finally, personal letters were sent to allay individual respondents' particular anxieties, personal interviews were arranged for a few uneasy about talking on the telephone, and a few respondents were allowed to complete their schedules by mail.
7. Respondents who had moved out of the state were no longer eligible for inclusion in the survey. Nevertheless, these people were traced and a short schedule was administered which covered their reasons for leaving the state and their migration history.

The results of this procedure are displayed in Table 1. Of the original 1876,

successful re-interviews were obtained in 1461 or 79 percent of the cases. The non-interviews are broken down into refusals, deaths, migration, and other reasons. The two most important reasons for non-interview were refusals and migration. We had anticipated that panel loss would be lower in 1981 as reluctant respondents had already been eliminated, however the evidence from the third wave suggests that some respondents have limits to their cooperation. Several of the individuals who refused in 1981 had been reluctant or converted refusals in 1979 and were now adamant about doing it yet again. On the other hand, gaining the cooperation of the bulk of the respondents was much easier this year than earlier.

Updating the Panel. In order to keep the panel representative of current Nebraskans, new life had to be added to the panel. This included all those people who had become adults (18) after 1978 as well as those who were new migrants to the state. The most efficient way to identify these individuals was through the 1980 NASIS file. While the list of 1980 respondents represented 1980 rather than 1981, they provided the best and most recent list of migrants and new adults. All of the individuals who were identified as 18 or 19 years of age in 1980 were added to the sample as well as all migrants since Spring of 1978.

Raising the Sample to 1800. In order to obtain a sample that was representative and which included at least 1800 cases, it was necessary to make adjustments for refusals.² Quota sampling was used for this purpose. A three-dimensional matrix of 1980 respondents was produced in which respondents were classified by sex, residence (farm, rural nonfarm, and urban), and three age groups. The number of respondents to be drawn from each cell was determined by an analysis of the characteristics of refusals at the end of the first seven weeks of interviewing. The actual selection of replacements was done by systematic sampling with a random start within each cell. Through this procedure a total of 513 individuals were selected, resulting in 429 completed interviews.

²Deaths and migration are both "natural" losses reflecting changes in the population to which we want to generalize; thus these losses were not included in the adjustments.

The total sample for NASIS81 is 1890 persons, representing a combination of three separate procedures drawing respondents from the 1977-79 panel and the 1980 cross-sectional survey. Table 2 presents a simple summary of the actual sample composition.

The Cover Sheet

For each person identified as an eligible respondent a cover sheet was printed. This cover sheet included the respondent's name, address, and telephone number, instructions for the interviewer, and spaces in which to monitor the progress of the respondent's interview. A table of random numbers was included in order to select a child from each household in connection with a set of questions requiring a sample of children aged 4-17. Each table designated a particular child, depending upon the number of children in the household. Thus, if the household contained three children, one-third of the selection tables called for interviewing the first child listed, one-third the second listed, and the final third, the third child listed. In this manner, every child had an equal probability of being selected within households with the same number of children. Interviewers were instructed to list eligible children from oldest to youngest so that selection would be consistent.

The other kind of material on the cover sheet was to enable the monitoring of each respondent. This included a mechanism for referring the cover sheet back to the trackers when the respondent was not at that telephone number, a detailed call back record, and space to record reason for non-interview. A copy of a sample cover sheet is included in Appendix B along with the schedule.

Interviewer Training, Supervision, and Quality Control

All of the interviewers had previous experience in telephone interviewing, and the majority were highly skilled with many years of interviewing experience, not only on local projects but also for such national survey organizations as NORC

and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. With only a few exceptions, all of the interviewers used in the survey had previous experience with NASIS.

A field supervisor, herself an experienced interviewer and supervisor, was employed to handle the day-to-day supervision, training, and scheduling of the interviewing. The field supervisor worked closely with the study director in monitoring the progress of the survey and dealing with problems as they would arise.

Training for the interviewers involved two steps. First, the Study Director and Interviewer Supervisor met all interviewers in a four-hour session and went over in detail the schedule and the procedures to be used. Each interviewer was given a detailed instruction manual (Appendix E) which they were instructed to read through carefully and which they were required to bring with them each time they interviewed.

Secondly, all interviewers were required to do five practice interviews which were carefully examined by the field supervisor for errors in skip patterns, inadequate records on open-ended questions, etc. (The five interviewers who participated in the pre-tests were not required to participate in this part of the training as they already had substantial experience with the instrument.)

All of the telephoning was done from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research in Lincoln using the state WATS line and the direct free line to Omaha. The only calling done at home was a portion of the calls to persons with Lincoln exchanges. The consolidating of interviewing provided an opportunity for very careful supervision. The Supervisor, Study Director, and others on the Bureau staff were always accessible so that questions from the interviewers could be handled immediately and, if necessary, the respondent called back. Further, the interviews were generally conducted within the hearing of supervisors. This helped to identify interviewing problems and difficulties. The interviewers were required to edit their own interviews before turning them in, after which each interview was very carefully edited by the Field Supervisor or the Bureau staff.

This was done on a daily basis so that errors could immediately be brought to the attention of the interviewers and corrected. If answers were recorded incorrectly or questions skipped, the interviewer was asked to call the respondent back and correct the error. In addition, five percent of each interviewer's work was verified by a second call to the respondent by the Field Supervisor.

Processing of Completed Interviews

Completed interviews were carefully processed and recorded by the Bureau staff to ensure that each interview was accounted for and its progress along the various steps of editing, coding, keypunching, etc., could be monitored. All interviews were recorded in a process control log. An example of this log is given in Appendix F.

The first step of the processing involved the assignment of a sequence number which was recorded on the cover sheet and on the first page of the interview schedule. Each interview was checked to make sure the cover sheet showing respondent's name, telephone number, and interviewer I.D. was attached to the interview. Then each interview was entered into the process control log and edited by the Bureau staff. Interviews with problems were returned to the interviewers to be corrected; correct interviews were ready for keypunching. This was done directly from the schedule as card numbers and column numbers were included in the printed schedule. Eleven IBM cards of data were keypunched during this step. Every interview was also punched a second time on the verifier. Verification is done to greatly reduce the chance of keypunching errors. As these steps were completed, the completion date was recorded in the log.

Information that could not be keypunched directly from the schedule was first processed through a coding procedure (described below) and the additional two cards of data were keypunched and verified.

The final process control step was the separation of the pages of the interview containing information that could identify the respondent by name or telephone

number from the rest of the interview schedule. This involved removal of the cover sheet and the last several pages of the interview schedule. Since the sequence number and case identification number were recorded on both the cover sheets and the first page of the interview schedule, these pages can be related back to the interview at a later date if necessary. This will be required only for data cleaning purposes and for locating the respondents again for future surveys. The information is separated in order to permit storage of the interview schedules without endangering the confidentiality of which the respondents are assured, the identifying pages themselves are stored in a locked cabinet.

Coding

Those items that could not be punched directly from the interview schedule were subjected to a coding process. This involved answers to open-ended questions, coding of geographical information, and assignment of occupational codes and prestige rankings. Coding was done by experienced Bureau staff. Appendix G contains the coding instructions used, the forms on which the inductive classifications were recorded, and the procedures for assignment of geographical codes. Also found in this appendix are the actual code values assigned for the core questions.

Data Automation and Cleaning

Key punching the information collected on the interview schedule permits manipulation of the data by computer. The thirteen cards of information for each case were moved to computer disc storage for pre-processing and data cleaning. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was the computer software package used to process and document this data set. The first step in data cleaning was to generate frequency distributions on each of the variables in the data set. These frequencies were then closely examined for codes that were not within the range of those assigned or codes that appeared to give unusual results. The identification numbers of the cases containing those codes were then printed out and

the interview schedules examined to find the reason for the stray codes. Two kinds of errors were found and corrected in this manner: keypunching errors and errors in the manner in which an answer was recorded on the interview schedule. Most errors will have been detected and corrected using this procedure. This does not mean that all such errors were located. Some "hidden" errors were located and corrected, but more are expected to be present. However, because of the extensive editing and verification processes employed, only a very small fraction of the answers are likely to remain in error. As these errors are found, corrections will be made in the basic data set and users informed.

A second major step in establishing the basic data file in SPSS format was differentiating between the different types of schedules. Procedures were established for identifying two differing forms of the instrument.

The cleaned, coded data were stored in an SPSS archive file containing over 1000 variables. A list of all variables in the archive file and the names used by the SPSS program for each variable are included in Appendix H. Data sets for users involving subsets of items in the file were generated by removing the items from this main file. A codebook of most items on this file was generated and is stored on computer tape. Copies can be produced economically upon request.

The most economical and flexible manner to use the NASIS data is on the computer with the SPSS program. However, small card or magnetic tape files can be generated from the larger file for those without access to a machine containing SPSS.

Survey Response Rate

A total of 1890 usable interviews was obtained. The total number of persons eligible for inclusion in this sample was 2,392, 1876 from 1977-79 and 513 from 1980. Of these, 1890 or 79% resulted in a successful re-interview. For the total number, a breakdown of the eligible sample by type of response is given in Table 3. This shows that sample attrition is primarily due to persons refusing to be

interviewed and persons moving from the state.

Representativeness of the Survey

The accuracy of the 1981 survey has been evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of survey respondents with (1) 1980 data from the U.S. Census and (2) 1980 estimates from the UNL Bureau of Business Research for those characteristics not yet available from the 1980 Census. The geographical representation of the sample is compared to actual Census counts of the population in six standard regions of the state. (See Figure 1 for a description of the regions.) In making this comparison, it is necessary to take into account that NASIS respondents are intended to represent only the population 19 and over while all ages are included in the Census counts. To adjust for this difference, each respondent in NASIS was multiplied by the total number of persons in their household. The resulting regional comparisons are presented in Table 4. Inspection of this table shows that all regions are extremely close to the population estimate and none differs more than would be expected by chance using the 95 percent confidence intervals: the distributions differ by less than two percentage points in each region.

In addition to these regional comparisons, relatively accurate comparisons are also possible with age and sex distributions of the state population. Using a cohort survival projection method, the Bureau of Business Research has developed projections of age and sex distributions for 1980. These projections are compared to NASIS figures which have been weighted for sex and probability of selection within households. The weighting procedure is described in more detail below.

Comparisons of the NASIS80 sample with the Bureau of Business Research projections reveal that the sample underrepresents the men and the under 30 population. This is a common failing of survey research -- these are the same groups the Census is apt to miss. While the underrepresentation of males is almost entirely a function of their higher refusal rates, the underrepresentation of young people

represents a design problem with a panel study. Each panel year we lose 120-150 people to migration and add back only 30-40 individuals identified as new migrants to Nebraska. As migrants are disproportionately young, this is a major cause of the loss of young people. In future panel surveys, this will be taken into consideration when drawing replacements to the panel.

In the NASIS sample only 42 percent of the respondents were male compared to a projected figure of 48 percent in the adult population. This underrepresentation of males is common for surveys of this type and has been corrected by using a sex factor in the weighting process.

NASIS Weights

Two weights are included in the 1981 data archive. The weight named HWATE is to be employed when the user is interested in characteristics of households in Nebraska. (HWATE is set at 1.0 and produces an unweighted distribution of the respondents.) When HWATE is used, the sample can be interpreted as representative of households in the state.

A second weight, called PWATE, produces a representative sample of individuals 19 and over living in households in the state. PWATE contains an adjustment for the sex bias found in the sample and a correction factor to compensate for differential probability of selection of the respondent within households with varying numbers of adults present. The need for this latter adjustment is best illustrated by example: it is obvious that a person in a household with five possible respondents would only have one-fifth the chance of being included in the sample as a person living alone. To adjust for this difference weighting procedures are used in the computerized data file to correct for selection probabilities. The resultant sample is of individuals and should be treated as a simple random sample of the over 19 population. If a sample of households is required, however, it can be achieved by using HWATE.

Estimates of Sampling Error

The NASIS81 sample is a panel composed of respondents selected in 1977, 1978 & 1980. These original samples were simple random samples of all households with telephones, selected by RDD sampling techniques. Consequently, the 1981 panel may also be treated as a simple random sample and estimates of the sampling error are straightforward. For easy reference Table 6 presents already computed sampling errors for some of the most likely sample sizes. Exact sampling errors for alternative specifications of sample size and reported percentages can be easily computed using the following formula for the 95% confidence level: Sampling error = $1.96 \sqrt{pq/N}$.

Cost of the Survey

The basic costs of fielding the survey are presented in Table 7. The total cost of fielding the survey was \$50,526.00. Not included in the cost breakdown is the time of the Bureau Director or that of faculty members who made significant contributions to the design and analysis of the survey. Computer charges are also not included.

TABLE 1.

RESPONSE RATES FOR 1979 PANEL

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Reinterviewed		1461	77.9
Refused		210	11.2
Straight Refusal	153		
Too old or ill	43		
Partially Complete	14		
Left State		114	6.1
Deceased		41	2.3
Untraceable		7	0.4
Other		40	2.1
		1876	100.0

TABLE 2.

SOURCE OF 1981 SAMPLE

From 1977	1188	1979 Panel (78% Re- interviewed)
From 1978	273	
From 1980	429	
Total Size	1890	

TABLE 3.
NASIS81 SURVEY RESPONSE RATES

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Reinterviewed	1890	79.0
Refused	245	10.2
Straight refusal	180	
Too old or ill	49	
Partially complete	16	
Left State	143	6.0
Deceased	49	2.0
Untraceable	7	0.3
Other	68	2.4
	2392	99.9

TABLE 4.
REPRESENTATIVENESS OF 1981 SAMPLE BY REGION*

	<u>Census or Provisional Estimate</u>	<u>NASIS081</u>
Panhandle	6%	7%
Southwest	8	9
South Central	13	14
North	14	12
Omaha Area	34	33
Southeast	25	24

* All figures for the NASIS sample have been weighted using PWATE. This weight adjusts the figures for the numbers of adults in households and also includes a correction for the sex distribution.

TABLE 5.
REPRESENTATIVENESS OF 1981 SAMPLE BY AGE AND SEX*

	Census or Provisional Estimate	NASIS-81
Age:		
Under 35	40%	34%
35 - 49	22	26
50 - 64	20	22
65 and over	18	18
Sex:		
Male	48	48 (42)**
Female	52	52 (58)

* All figures for the NASIS sample have been weighted using PWATE. This weight adjusts the figures for the numbers of adults in households and also includes a correction for the sex distribution.

** Sex distribution before correction for sex distribution included.

TABLE 6.
APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERROR OF PERCENTAGES BY SELECTED
SAMPLE SIZE (Expressed in Percentages).*

Reported Percentages	Full Sample N=1890	75% Sample N=1418	50% Sample N=945	25% Sample N=472	10% Sample N=189
50	2.25	2.60	3.19	4.51	7.13
30 or 70	2.07	2.38	2.92	4.13	6.53
20 or 80	1.80	2.08	2.55	3.61	5.70
10 or 90	1.35	1.56	1.91	2.71	4.28
5 or 95	0.99	1.13	1.39	1.97	3.11

* For most items the chances are 95 in 100 that the value estimate lies within a range equal to the reported percentage, plus or minus the sampling error figure given in the table.

TABLE 7.
COST OF THE SURVEY

Office Supervision	\$ 1,700.00
Secretarial-Typing	700.00
Coding-Clerical	9,315.00
Keypunching	4,414.00
Programming	7,438.00
Office Supplies and Postage	313.00
Interviewers	17,675.00
Field Supervision	1,077.00
Telephone	7,894.00
	\$50,526.00

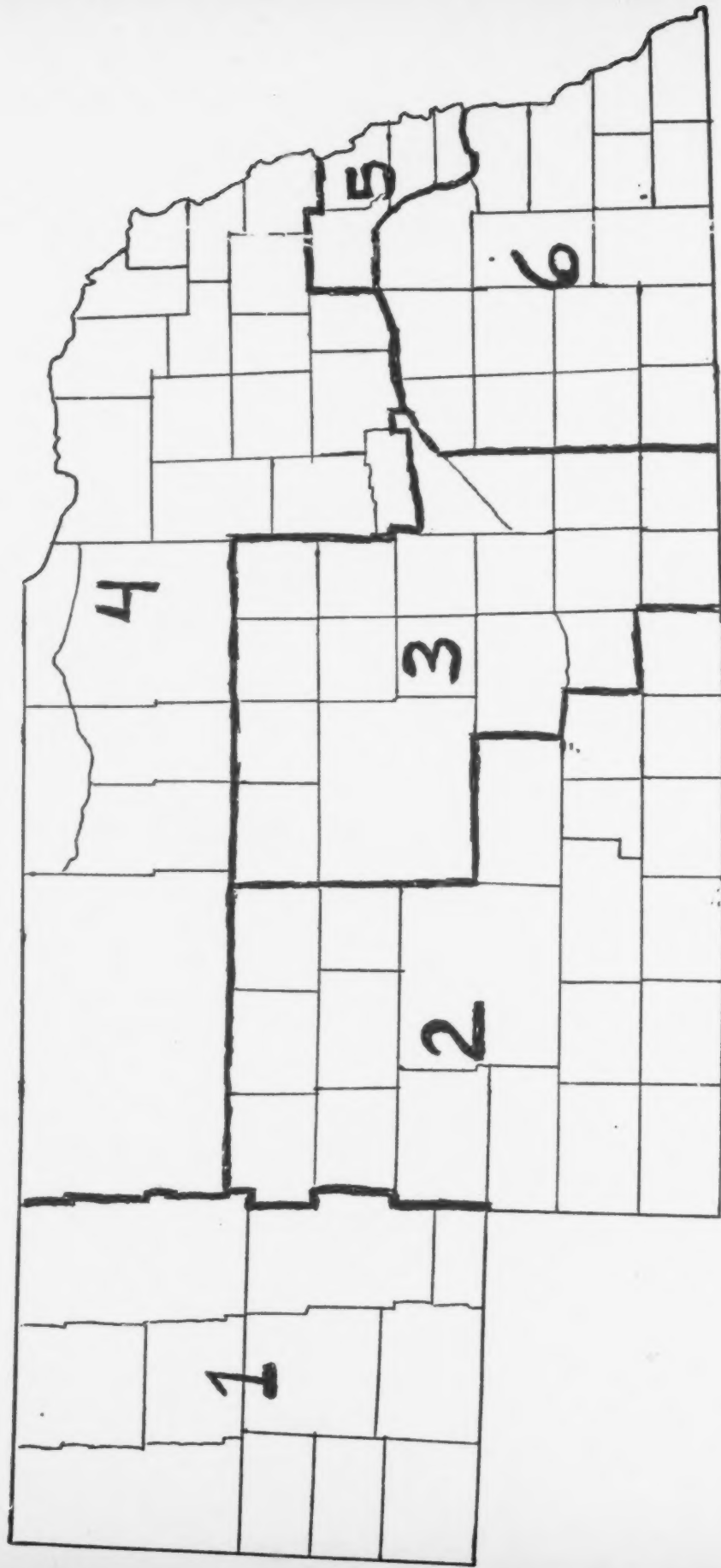


Figure. 1: Areas of State Used for Comparison. Purposes

APPENDIX A
PROSPECTUS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY (NASIS)

Prospectus 1981

Bureau of Sociological Research
Sociology Department
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
402-472-3672

Lynn K. White, Bureau Director

David R. Johnson, Study Consultant

Alan Booth, Coordinator of External Relations

WHAT IS IT?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS) is an omnibus survey of the quality of life in the state. NASIS is a product of the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln working in collaboration with state agencies and other educational and research organizations. Each year (beginning in 1977) a representative sample of Nebraskans is interviewed by telephone about the environment, housing, transportation, health, crime, occupation, education, family life, and other matters that reflect the quality of life they experience. The data are used by a variety of organizations for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska for research. In addition, NASIS data from trend and panel surveys are used to monitor change in quality of life. After each year's survey, reports are prepared and made available for general use.

HOW IS IT FINANCED?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are financed jointly by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and by State agencies who wish to include questions on the survey. Some public agencies and University Departments buy time on the survey on a once-only or over-time basis. Others buy special memberships that entitle them to inexpensive access to the data. The remainder of the funding comes from the University as an extension of its objectives of providing research and service to the State.

HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

The Bureau of Sociological Research conducts the study and has final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and produces reports under its name. Public agencies and University Departments, however, play an integral role in planning each survey. The NASIS Advisory Committee, consisting

of representatives from State and local agencies, University Departments, and other Nebraska Colleges and Universities, is active in planning the details of each survey including sampling design, questionnaire development, field work, data analysis, and report preparation. Contact is maintained by phone, mail, meetings, and workshops and serves: (1) to advise members of our progress; (2) to obtain the benefit of their thinking on the project; and (3) to devise ways in which the survey might be more fully utilized by policy, program, and research organizations. The committee serves in an advisory capacity, but does not have authority to direct the policies and procedures of the project. Members of the Advisory Committee are listed below. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have bought time or special memberships.

State of Nebraska

- *Division on Alcoholism, Nebraska Department of Public Institutions
- *Division of Health Systems Planning, Nebraska Department of Health
- *Division of Research and Statistics, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare
- Nebraska Commission on Aging
- *Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
- *Nebraska Department of Economic Development
- *Nebraska Department of Energy
- Nebraska Department of Health
- *Department of Public Institutions
- *Department of Public Welfare
- *Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
- Nebraska State Office of Planning and Programming
- Nebraska Technical Assistance Agency
- *Planning and Research, State Department of Education

University of Nebraska

- Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln
- Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln
- *Bureau of Business Research, Lincoln
- *Center for Applied Urban Research, Omaha
- Regional Planning Department, Lincoln
- *Cooperative Extension Service, Lincoln
- *Gerontology Program, Omaha
- NETV
- *Health Education, Lincoln
- Human Development and the Family, Lincoln
- Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lincoln
- *Political Science Department, Lincoln
- *Sociology Department, Lincoln and Omaha
- *University of Mid-America, Lincoln

Other

*Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development

*Creighton University, Sociology Department

Public organizations interested in becoming a member of the Advisory Committee should call the NASIS Study Director about becoming a member. Those who do not wish to be on the Advisory Committee but wish to remain informed about NASIS should call the Bureau of Sociological Research and request to be placed on the mailing list.

WHAT DATA ARE COLLECTED?

Part of the survey varies from year to year. Some agencies only purchase items on one survey. They appear one year only. Other agencies buy the same items year after year in order to assess change. Such items appear many times.

The data gathered by each survey thus vary from year to year. There is, however, a core of quality of life items that appears on each survey. These items were selected in consultation with the Advisory Committee to meet two criteria: (1) provide information of most use for policy formation at the State and local level; and (2) provide maximum comparability with other social indicators data banks.

HOW IS THE STUDY DESIGNED?

The sampling frame and procedures are based on techniques used extensively by the major national survey research centers. They are designed to provide the best quality data possible. Probability procedures are used to permit accurate estimation of sampling errors and to minimize problems associated with sampling bias.

Definition of Population to be Sampled

The sample is drawn from a population consisting of non-institutionalized persons residing in the State of Nebraska during the survey period living in households with telephones. Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions and on military reservations, transient visitors to the state, and persons without telephones are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample is of individuals drawn from the population of individuals and not a sample of households. However, household information is obtained and individuals in the sample provide information on other household members.

Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used by NASIS is random digit dialing (RDD). This technique has been carefully evaluated for its validity. NASIS 1977 included both a sample chosen by random digit dialing and one chosen by conventional area probability techniques. Extensive comparison of the results of the two sampling techniques (Johnson, 1977; Johnson and White, 1978) demonstrated that the RDD technique produces results comparable to conventional sampling procedures but at significantly lower cost.

The basic logic of an RDD sample is very simple. Within each three-digit exchange in the survey area, four-digit suffixes are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers. Every number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. An equal number of four-digit numbers is selected from each prefix; these numbers are good in proportion to the population within that exchange and a self-weighted simple random sample results. This procedure overcomes the problems inherent in getting telephone numbers from directories: that directories are often compiled twelve or more months before interviewing takes place and that unlisted numbers are excluded.

Interviewing

All interviewing is done on the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers. The interviewing takes place from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research during February-April of each year. This procedure makes possible a high degree of quality control as all interviewers are centrally located and are closely supervised.

Sample Size

The sample will consist of 1800 respondents. The sampling error for a sample size of 1800 is 2.4 percent. The design is based on an acceptable level of error for regional subsamples based on the proportion of the population in the smallest region when the State is divided into six or fewer regions. When divided into six regions, the smallest region would contain not less than 4 percent of the State's population (approximately 72 respondents in a sample of 1800). Around ± 12 percent accuracy at the 95 percent confidence level is defined as the acceptable tolerance limit for this size subsample. The six regions are the planning areas used most extensively by State agencies for programmatic purposes.

Sample Components--The Trend and the Panel Surveys

NASIS is designed to serve two functions: first, to provide contemporary data on single years and secondly, to provide a picture of changes in quality of life in the State. To that end, NASIS has two components, a trend and a panel segment.

The NASIS study design calls for using the 1977 respondents as the basis for a panel. These respondents will be re-contacted every two years (1979, 1981, and so on) until they leave the population through death or migration, refuse to participate any longer, or cannot be located after a residential move. The panel will be used both to describe conditions in the current year and to describe changes over time. On even years, the sample will be a simple cross-sectional selection

of the population chosen by Random Digit Dialing procedures. As 1981 is an odd year, the panel developed in 1977 and 1979 will be re-interviewed. Persons interviewed in the 1980 trend survey will be used to supplement the panel study: All individuals identified in 1980 who have just turned 18, have just been released from institutions or who have just moved to the state will automatically become permanent members of the panel. In addition, quota procedures will be used to replace persons leaving the panel because of nonresponse. Such supplementation procedures keep the panel segment representative of the population from year to year and prevent the dating and aging of panels common to other designs. Experience with the panel in 1979 indicates that this design provides a representative sample of the current population along with the capacity to monitor change.

Other Design Considerations

A. Special subsamples within the general frame. It may be that a user does not want information on all respondents but only a clearly specified sub-population. Provisions can be made in the design to interview either a random segment of the total or a systematically selected segment based upon respondent characteristics. The cost per minute of survey time would be adjusted in these cases.

B. Additional interviews added to increase subsample size for a special study area. Provisions are made within the design for oversampling either persons in certain geographical areas or possessing certain characteristics (e.g., Mexican-Americans or inhabitants of a certain county). Some oversampling will involve a straightforward extension of the sampling design and can be done with minimal additional expense beyond the per unit cost. Additional interviewing involving new sampling procedures or screening designs would have to be integrated at considerable additional per unit cost.

C. Coding of geographical location of respondent. A complex location code will be included on each respondent's record to permit subdivision of the sample into any kind of regional configuration that may be developed. This will permit

flexibility in the present climate of controversy over regional delineation of the State.

D. Confidentiality of responses. No user of the data, either within or outside of the University, shall have access to the names and addresses of the respondents. This information will be held in complete confidence by the Bureau of Sociological Research and will only be used to find respondents from one year to the next and to verify the work of the interviewers.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO USE NASIS?

There are two ways an organization may make use of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. One is to buy questions on the survey and thus to specify the data they want to be gathered. The other is to buy access to the data collected without adding additional questions.

Buying Access to the Data

Organizations who wish access to the data without adding questions to the survey may buy either single questions or entire data sets.

Organizations or individuals buying access to the data may buy access to individual questions for \$10.00 each or may gain access to all unrestricted items through purchase of a data set for \$450.00. Frequency distributions on all purchased items will be provided. Computer charges for additional analysis will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Programmer-analyst time is \$15.00 per hour and statistical consultation is available for \$25.00 per hour. Organizations may provide their own tapes or the Bureau of Sociological Research can provide tapes for \$35.00 per tape. Users may wish to take advantage of buyer workshops which provide basic information needed to use NASIS data. Enrollment fee is \$50.00. The information provided in the workshop is available from programmers but the individual instruction is more costly.

Buying Questions on the Survey

Organizations may purchase items on NASIS at \$1,800 per minute of interview time. The time for a set of items is established by a pre-test conducted by NASIS staff. In return for the fee, organizations receive the responses to their own as well as 20 other questions from a random sample of at least 1800 Nebraskans plus cross-tabular analysis of their data.

If an organization elects to have the Bureau of Sociological Research analyze the data, they will receive frequency distributions on the items they have purchased plus any 20 items they choose from the core. In addition, they receive cross-tabular analyses of their data. Additional programmer-analyst time will be billed at \$15.00 per hour. Computer charges over and above the basic frequencies and cross-tabulations will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Access to additional core questions may be purchased for \$10.00 per item. Access to the entire set of unrestricted items is available through the purchase of a data set for \$450.00.

If an organization elects to do their own analysis, they will receive a data set containing purchased items plus any 20 items they choose from the core. Frequency distributions of these items are also provided. Organizations may supply their own tape or NASIS can provide one for \$35.00. Additional core questions may be added to the data set for \$10.00 per item or the remainder of the core and unrestricted items may be purchased with a Membership for \$450.00.

User Obligations, Rights and Safeguards

City, State, Region, and other public service agencies along with other University Departments that purchase items in the trend or panel study have exclusive use of the items (not core items) they purchase for one year from the time they receive the data analysis, or until they publish their report, whichever is

earlier. However, the items may be used by faculty and students for training purposes or to prepare scientific papers. Permission is to be obtained from the purchasing agency if such papers are to be read or published during an agency's exclusive use period.

Agencies may purchase core and other data analysis not under exclusive contract at any time. All users must file, in writing with the Study Director, a description of the analysis they intend to undertake. Data and analysis will not be sold to another agency to work on the same problem for a period of one year, or until the report is completed (if less than a year) or the agency waives such rights. Agencies must acknowledge the use of Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey data in all reports for which it is utilized as follows:

The data were collected as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Bureau of Sociological Research assumes no responsibility for the views or interpretations contained herein. A detailed description of the way in which the data were collected is contained in the booklet, "Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey" which may be obtained by writing Study Director, Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588.

The Bureau of Sociological Research must receive two copies of all reports published using NASIS data.

WILL NASIS FINDINGS BE PUBLISHED?

Following each survey a series of short reports (3 to 10 pages) will be released on topics of general interest to the citizens of the State as well as on topics of interest to policy makers, administrators, and researchers in special areas. The topics selected depend on the interest and support of local participating agencies. Each report includes a section devoted to the implications of study findings for public policy. The reports are not in-depth analyses. Those requiring a more detailed analysis are encouraged to purchase same. A list of the reports available to date are listed on the last page of the Prospectus. They may

be ordered from the Bureau of Sociological Research.

To maximize the utilization of the data it is possible for interested agencies to contract with the Bureau of Sociological Research for mini-workshops in which members of an agency meet with a NASIS staff member. The first part of the workshops might consist of a general report on the implications of the study for policy. This would be followed by the identification of specific issues, questions and areas of policy formation in which the results of the study might constitute significant input. Subsequent discussion could focus on the means (staff meetings, committee hearings, etc.) whereby these results might be utilized. Dependent on the outcome of the meeting subsequent analysis and interpretation could be undertaken.

If you have any questions about how NASIS can be used by your organization, please contact the Study Director. The NASIS staff is available to meet with you to discuss your data requirements and the cost and suitability of meeting them with NASIS data.

REPORTS FROM EARLIER SURVEYS

- NASIS 77 # 1 Nebraska, The Good Life: A Comparison of the State and the Nation. Alan Booth. Price: \$.50.
- # 2 Who Enjoys the Good Life in Nebraska? Determinants of Perceived Quality of Life. David R. Johnson. Price: \$.50.
- # 3 Fertility in Nebraska: Current Trends and Prospects. Lynn K. White. Price: \$1.00.
- # 4 Nebraskans and Their Natural Environment. Susan Welch and Alan Booth. Price: \$.50.
- # 5 Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1977 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: \$5.00.
- # 6 The Quality of Life of Nebraska's Elderly--A Paradox. Alan Booth. Price: \$.50.
- # 7 Marriage and Divorce in Nebraska. Lynn K. White. Price: \$.75.
- # 8 Tax Supported Income Supplements and Nebraska's Poor. Alan Booth. Price: \$.50.
- # 9 The Religious Situation in Nebraska, 1977. Hugh P. Whitt. Price: \$.50.
- #10 Ethnic Identification in Nebraska. Hugh P. Whitt. Price: \$.50.
- NASIS 78 # 1 More for Less: Nebraskans and State Government Programs. Alan Booth and Susan Welch. Price: \$.50.
- # 2 Nebraskans and Their Legislature: Part I, Information. Susan Welch and John Comer. Price: \$.50.
- # 3 Designs, Procedures, Instruments, and Forms for the 1978 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: \$5.00.
- # 4 Nebraskans and Their Legislature: Part II, Evaluation. John Comer and Susan Welch. Price: \$.50.
- # 5 Rural-Urban Differences in Nebraska: Debunking a Myth. Lynn K. White and Alan Booth. Price: \$.50.
- # 6 The State of the State in 1978: A Report from the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Alan Booth and David R. Johnson. Price: \$.75.
- # 7 Nebraskans on the Move. Lynn K. White. Price: \$.75.
- # 8 Nebraska's Ethnic Heritage. J. Allen Williams, Jr. Price: \$1.00.
- # 9 Congressional District and Planning Region Databook for the State of Nebraska. Lynn K. White. Price: \$1.00.

#10 Nebraska's Crime Victims. Steve Williams and Lynn K. White.
Price: \$1.00.

#11 Fun and Games: Nebraskans and the Great Outdoors. Alan Booth
and Kathleen Foote. Price: \$.75.

NASIS 79 # 1 Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1979
NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: \$ 7.50.

2 Taxes: Are They Fair? Susan Welch and Alan Booth.
Price: \$.50.

3 Nebraska's Children - Learning to Work. Lynn K. White
and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: \$.75.

4 Nebraskans' Evaluation of their State Government.
Alan Booth and Susan Welch. Price: \$.50.

5 Nebraskans and State Water Policy: Part I. Susan Welch
and Gordon Kissel. Price: \$.50.

6 Energy: Voluntary Household Conservation In Nebraska.
Lynn K. White and Nikolai Rudakov. Price: \$ 1.00.

7 Nebraskans and State Water Policy: Part II. Susan Welch
and Gordon Kissel. Price: \$.50.

8 Nebraskans and Their Mental Health. Peter G. Beeson and
Alan Booth. Price: \$ 1.00.

9 Nebraska's Multiple Melting Pot. Hugh P. Whitt and J.
Allen Williams, Jr. Price: \$ 1.00.

#10 Employed Wives and Marital Adjustment. J. Allen Williams,
Jr. and Alan Booth. Price: \$ 1.00.

#11 In Sickness and In Health. M. David Saltee and Alan
Booth. Price: \$.75.

APPENDIX B
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

# OF KIDS	CHILD	# OF KIDS	CHILD
1	1	4	1
2	1	5	1
3	1	6	2

ID NUMBER: 19 -

 **** NASIS COVER SHEET ****
 **** PANEL STUDY--1981 ****

1. RESPONDENT: OLD ADDRESS NEW ADDRESS

PHONE: () - NEW PHONE:

2. ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE TELEPHONE:

MAY I SPEAK TO (RESPONDENT)?

IF THE RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, ASK:

DOES (RESPONDENT) LIVE AT THIS NUMBER?

☐ YES. FILL OUT CALL BACK FORM AND SET ASIDE.

☐ NO. CHECK THAT YOU HAVE DIALED THE CORRECT NUMBER.
 IF YOU HAVE, TURN TO THE TRACKING SHEET AND TRY
 TO DISCOVER IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER LIVED AT THIS
 NUMBER AND WHERE RESPONDENT CAN BE REACHED.

3. WHEN RESPONDENT IS ON THE LINE, READ:

I'M _____, AN INTERVIEWER FROM THE BUREAU OF *Student at the University of Nebraska*
 SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. YOU MAY REMEMBER, *230*
 WE INTERVIEWED YOU A YEAR OR TWO AGO ABOUT YOUR OPINIONS SO WE COULD FIND *the*
 OUT MORE ABOUT HOW NEBRASKANS THINK, FEEL, AND LIVE. JUST LAST MONTH WE *F*
 SENT YOU SOME RESULTS OF THAT SURVEY AND ASKED IF YOU WOULD BE WILLING TO *allow*
 BE INTERVIEWED AGAIN. WILL YOU HELP ME OUT BY ANSWERING SOME QUESTIONS?

4. CALL BACK RECORD

CALL NUMBER	INTER- VIEWER	HOUR OF DAY	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	RESULTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

CALL BACK RECORD CONTINUED

CALL NUMBER	INTER- VIEWER	HOUR OF DAY	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	RESULTS
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

5. TRACKING INFORMATION

☐ SAME ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER AS PREVIOUSLY.

☐ OTHER. ATTACH TRACKING SHEET.

6. NONINTERVIEW INFORMATION

☐ REFUSAL BY THE RESPONDENT. SPECIFY BELOW.

☐ COULD NOT FIND RESPONDENT AT HOME AFTER MAXIMUM CALL BACKS.
SPECIFY BELOW.

☐ COULD NOT LOCATE RESPONDENT. ATTACH TRACKING SHEET.

☐ DECEASED.

☐ OTHER. SPECIFY BELOW.

DETAILS OF THE NONINTERVIEW:

Bureau of Sociological Research
 Department of Sociology
 University of Nebraska
 Lincoln, Nebraska

NASIS-1981
 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SEQUENCE
 NUMBER:

TYPE:

INTERVIEWER NAME & NUMBER:

11 - 12

13 - 14 - 15

1. WRITE I.D. NO.
 FROM COVER SHEET
 HERE

16 17 18 19 20 21

2. TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN
 (Use 24 hour clock,
 i.e., 1 o'clock is
 1300.)

22 23 24 25

3. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED
 (Including Interviewer
 Ratings at End)

26 27 28 29

4. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW
 IN MINUTES

30 31 32

5. DATE INTERVIEW
 COMPLETED

Mo. Day

33 34 / 35 36

6. DAY OF WEEK INTERVIEW
 COMPLETED

Mon....	1	
Tu....	2	
Wed....	3	
Th....	4	37
F....	5	
Sat....	6	
Sun....	7	

1. First, I would like to know who lives here and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives here today excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.). FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE.)

2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?

3. Is this person male or female?

4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?

5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?

A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED certificate?

B. IF MORE THAN 12th GRADE, ASK: Did (you/he/she) complete one or more years of college for credit -- not including schooling such as business college, technical, or vocational school?

C. IF YES, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? (IF YES, What degree or degrees? CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED.) (RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than high school = 0; High School = 1, Associate or Junior College = 2, Bachelor's = 3, Master's = 4, Doctorate = 5, DK = 8, REF = 9.)

CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY. DETERMINE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 4 TO 17 IN THE HOUSE - HOLD FROM THE SUMMARY TABLE AND REFER TO THE CHILD SELECTION TABLE TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE CHILD.

Have I missed anyone who usually stays here but is temporarily away? (ENTER ON TABLE.) (THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

SUMMARY TABLE FOR PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT

SUMMARY TABLE FOR PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT																			
RESPONDENT	Relation to P.I.E.					Marital Status								Status in Survey					
	P.I.E.	Spouse	Child	Relative	Other	Sex 1 2	Age	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Mar'd.	Hard., Living Apart Years Of School- ing	High- est Degree	Respondent	R.'s Spouse	Selected Child	Other	
1. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(45)	1	2	3	4
2. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(54)	1	2	3	4
3. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(63)	1	2	3	4
4. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (66)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(72)	1	2	3	4
5. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (12)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(18)	1	2	3	4
6. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (21)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(27)	1	2	3	4
7. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (30)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(36)	1	2	3	4
8. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(45)	1	2	3	4
9. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(54)	1	2	3	4
10. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(63)	1	2	3	4

7. How satisfied are you with (NAME OF CITY/TOWN/COUNTY) as a place to live in? Would you say you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, very dissatisfied, or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
Neither satisfied nor	
dissatisfied	3
Dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5
DK	8
REF.	9

65

- A. Now I have some questions about your neighborhood. First, thinking about the kinds of things you would like to have near where you live--places you go fairly often--how convenient would you say your location is? Is it very convenient, convenient enough, not very convenient, or not convenient at all?

Very convenient	1
Convenient enough	2
Not very convenient	3
Not convenient at all	4
DK	8
REF.	9

66

- B. What about the condition of the houses in the neighborhood? Overall, would you say that they are very well kept up, fairly well, not very well, or not kept up at all?

Very well	1
Fairly well	2
Not very well	3
Not kept up at all	4
DK	8
REF.	9

67

- C. How do you feel about the quality of the public schools that the children in your neighborhood go to? Would you say it is very good, fairly good, neither good nor bad, not very good, or not good at all?

Very good	1
Fairly good	2
Neither good nor bad	3
Not very good	4
Not good at all	5
DK	8
REF.	9

68

- D. Overall, then, would you say that you like or do not like living in your neighborhood? Do you like it very much, like it somewhat, dislike it somewhat, or dislike it very much?

Like very much	1
Like somewhat	2
Neither like nor dislike	3
Dislike somewhat	4
Dislike very much	5
DK	8
REF.	9

69

7. E. All things considered, would you say that your community is safer from crime, about as safe, or not as safe as it was two years ago?

Safer from crime. 1
 About as safe 2
 Not as safe 3
 Did not live in this community
 two years ago 4
 DK 8
 REF. 9

70

8. Are you still living in the same residence you were two years ago?

SKIP TO Q. 9. _____ Yes 1
 _____ No. 2
 DK 8
 REF. 9

71

A. How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

RECORD NUMBER OF MOVES.
 DK 98
 REF. 99

72
73

B. Why did you move (the first time)? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.
 PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS.

CARD 3

SPECIFY: ←

Lack of space or privacy 11
 Like to be closer to services. 12
 Like to own a house. 13
 Involuntary move 14
 Change in family status. 15
 Fear for family or property safety 16
 Want to be closer to work. 17
 Want to be closer to kin 18
 Job opportunity or transfer. 19
 Other (Specify). 20

DK 8
 REF. 9

9. Do you live on a farm or ranch, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?

Farm/Ranch. 1
 Open country, but not a farm. 2
 Town or City. 3
 DK 8
 REF. 9

21

A. Do you (or your spouse) work in a city of 2500 or more?

Yes 1
 No. 2
 DK 8
 REF. 9

22

10. Is someone in your household actively farming or ranching this year?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

23

11. Do you think you will be moving within the next two years?

Probably move 1
Definitely move 2
Uncertain 3
Probably not move 4
Definitely not move 5
DK 8
REF. 9

SKIP TO Q. 12. ←

24

A. Why are you thinking about moving? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.
PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS.)

SPECIFY: ←

Lack of space or privacy
Like to be closer to services.
Like to own a home
Involuntary move
Change in family status.
Fear for family or property safety
Want to be closer to work.
Want to be closer to kin
Job opportunity or transfer.
Want to improve housing conditions
Other (Specify).

25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35

DK 8
REF. 9

B. Where are you thinking of moving?

SPECIFY: Another house in the same town 01
Elsewhere in Nebraska. 02
New England (Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts,
Connecticut, Rhode Island). 03
Middle Atlantic (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania) 04
East North Central (Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,
Ohio) 05
West North Central (Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota,
South Dakota, Kansas) 06
South Atlantic (Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia,
Washington, D.C., North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,
Florida). 07
East South Central (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama,
Mississippi). 08
West South Central (Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas). . 09
Mountain (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado,
Arizona, New Mexico). 10
Pacific (Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii) . . 11
Canada 12
Mexico 13
Other Foreign Country. 14

36
37

DK 98
REF. 99

12. Which of the following comes closest to the kind of housing unit you now live in? (READ LIST AND STOP WHEN R. SELECTS UNIT TYPE.)

Detached single family house.	1
Mobile home	2
Duplex	3
Townhouse or row house. . . .	4
Apartment	5
Other	6
DK	8
REF.	9

SKIP TO Q. 13. _____

SKIP TO Q. 12. B. _____

SKIP TO Q. 13. _____

38

- A. IF APARTMENT, ASK:
What floor is your apartment on?

FLOOR	98
DK	99
REF.	99

39
40

- B. IF TOWNHOUSE OR ROW HOUSE OR APARTMENT, ASK:
How many different (TOWNHOUSES/ROW HOUSES/APARTMENTS) are in the building where your residence is located?

NUMBER.	98
DK	99
REF.	99

41
42

- C. IF TOWNHOUSE, ROW HOUSE, OR APARTMENT, ASK:
Does your complex have any of the following?

	YES	NO	DK	REF
1. Play areas?	1	2	8	9
2. Parking lots or garage?	1	2	8	9
3. Stores?	1	2	8	9
4. Laundry room?	1	2	8	9
5. Recreation room?	1	2	8	9
6. Lobby?	1	2	8	9

43
44
45
46
47
48

13. Not counting bathrooms, hallways, or an unfinished basement, how many rooms do you have in your household?

NUMBER.	98
DK	99
REF.	99

49
50

14. Would you say that most of the people in your neighborhood are similar to or somewhat different from you with respect to income?

Similar	1
Different	2
DK	8
REF.	9

51

- A. What about with respect to age?

Similar	1
Different	2
DK	8
REF.	9

52

14. B. How about life style?

Similar 1
 Different 2
 DK 8
 REF. 9

53

15. How many of your neighbors lived in their present homes three years ago? Would you say nearly all of them, more than half of them, less than half of them, or very few?

Nearly all. 1
 More than half. 2
 Less than half. 3
 Very few. 4
 NEW AREA. 7
 DK 8
 REF. 9

54

16. Would you prefer to live in a single family house, a townhouse or row house, apartment, or something else?

House 1
 Townhouse or Row house. 2
 Apartment 3
 Something else (Specify). 4

55

DK 8
 REF. 9

17. How often do you feel that you can't do something that you want to do because it might disturb the neighbors? Would you say often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

Often 1
 Sometimes 2
 Seldom. 3
 Never 4
 DK 8
 REF. 9

56

18. Do you or some member of your household own your home or are you renting or buying?

Own 1
 Buying. 2
 Renting 3
 Other 4
 DK 8
 REF. 9

57

19. How many years have you been living in this same residence?

NUMBER. —
 DK 98
 REF. 99

58

59

20. How many very close friends who are not relatives do you have living in the (NAME OF TOWN) area?

NUMBER. —
 DK 98
 REF. 99

60

61

20. A. IF ANY:
Do any of these very close friends live in the immediate neighborhood?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

62

21. Aside from members of your own household, how many relatives do you have living in the (NAME OF TOWN) area that you feel very close to?

NUMBER.
DK 98
REF. 99

63

64

22. Last week, were you working full time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

SKIP

TO ←

Q. 22.B.

Working full-time (35 hours or more) 01
Working part-time (1-34 hours) 02
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness,
vacation, or strike 03
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work 04
Retired. 05
In school. 06
Keeping house. 07
Other (Specify) 08
DK 98
REF. 99

65

66

IF UNEMPLOYED, LAID OFF, LOOKING FOR WORK, RETIRED, IN SCHOOL,
KEEPING HOUSE, OR OTHER:

- A. Did you ever work for as long as one year?

SKIP TO Q. 23. _____ Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

67

- B. What kind of work do (did) you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE,
DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED, OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN
NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, WHETHER IRRIGATED OR NON-
IRRIGATED.)

ASK ONLY IF R. CURRENTLY HAS A JOB. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 23.

- C. How long have you worked at this job?

NUMBER OF MONTHS.
DK 998
REF. 999

68

69

70

22. D. On the whole, how satisfied are you with the work you do -- would you say you are very satisfied, moderately satisfied, a little dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied.	1
Moderately satisfied.	2
A little dissatisfied	3
Very dissatisfied	4
DK	8
REF.	9

71

ASK ONLY IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 24.

23. Last week was your (wife/husband) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

SKIP TO Q. 23.B.	Working full-time (35 hours or more)	01
	Working part-time (1 to 34 hours).	02
	With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike	03
	Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	04
	Retired.	05
	In school.	06
	Keeping house.	07
	Other (Specify) _____	08
	DK	98
	REF.	99

72
73

IF R.'S SPOUSE IS UNEMPLOYED, LAID OFF, LOOKING FOR WORK, RETIRED, IN SCHOOL, KEEPING HOUSE, OR OTHER:

- A. Did (he/she) ever work for as long as one year?

SKIP TO Q. 24 _____	Yes	1
	No.	2
	DK	8
	REF.	9

74

- B. What kind of work does (did) (he/she) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED, OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, IRRIGATED OR NON-IRRIGATED.)

ASK ONLY IF SPOUSE CURRENTLY WORKING FULL-TIME. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 24.

- C. How long has (he/she) worked at this job?

NUMBER OF MONTHS.	998
DK	999
REF.	

75
76
77

24. Taking all things together, how would you say you are these days?
Would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

Very happy. 1
Pretty happy. 2
Not too happy. 3
DK 8
REF. 9

78

25. Compared with American families in general, would you say your
family income is far below average, below average, average, above
average, or far above average? (PROBE: JUST YOUR BEST GUESS.)

Far below average . . 1
Below average 2
Average 3
Above average 4
Far above average . . 5
DK 8
REF. 9

79

26. What about your financial prospects? Do you feel that you're
better off this year than you were two years ago at this time,
about the same, or worse off?

Better. 1
Same. 2
Worse 3
DK 8
REF. 9

80

27. Assuming some arrangement could be made to care for the children,
are you in favor of mothers working outside the home if they want
to, even if their husbands make enough to support the family?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

CARD 4

11

28. Do you agree that even though a wife works outside the home, the
husband should be the main breadwinner and the wife should have the
primary responsibility for running the household?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

12

29. How many children have you ever had? Please count all of those
you have had, whether they are living with you or not.

NUMBER.
DK 98
REF. 99

13

14

ASK EVERYONE UNDER 50. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 31.

30. Do you expect to have any (more) children?

SKIP TO Q. 38. _____	Yes	1
	No.	2
	Uncertain	3
	DK	8
	REF.	9

15

A. How many more?

SKIP TO Q. 38. _____	NUMBER.	16
	DK	17
	REF.	98

B. How many (more) in the next four years?

NUMBER.	18
DK	19
REF.	98

31. If you could have (have had) exactly the number of children you want (wanted), what number would that be?

NUMBER.	20
DK	21
REF.	98

32. What do you think is the ideal number of children for a family to have?

NUMBER.	22
DK	23
REF.	98

ASK ONLY IF OVER 40 AND EVER HAD CHILDREN. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q.35.

33. Do you have any living children who are 21 years of age or older?
IF MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE, ADD: We are interested only in children that were raised in your home.

SKIP TO Q. 35. _____	Yes	1
	No.	2
	DK	8
	REF.	9

24

34. Please tell me the first name, sex, and present age of each of your children age 21 or older.
(RECORD ON CHART.)

Now I want to ask a few questions about each of these children. (ASK ALL QUESTIONS FOR FIRST CHILD MENTIONED, THEN NEXT CHILD, ETC.)

- A. How many years of schooling has (NAME) completed?
- B. Does (NAME) live in the same county as you, in a different county in Nebraska, or in another state?
- C. Is (NAME) married, separated, divorced, widowed, or never married? (NEVER MARRIED = 97; DK = 98, REF = 99.)

ASK, UNLESS NEVER MARRIED:

- D. At what age did (NAME) first get married?
- E. How many children has (NAME) had? IF ANY, ASK: What are their ages? (OLDEST TO YOUNGEST)
- F. Is (NAME) working full-time, working part-time, in school, keeping house, or what?

IF WORKING FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME, ASK:

- G. What is (NAME'S) job? What kind of work does (he/she) do? (GET JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, AND IF SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE.)

IF MORE THAN 6 CHILDREN, NOTE AND RECORD INFORMATION IN MARGINS.

NAME	M	F	AGE	YEARS OF SCHOOL- ING	Same Co.		Dif. Co.	Dif. St.	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never	AGE AT FIRST MAR- RIAGE	NUM- BER CHIL- REN	AGES OF CHIL- REN	Full-time	Part-time	School	Kpg.Hs.	Other	JOB TITLE	
					1	2																	
1. _____	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	
2. _____	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	
3. _____	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	
4. _____	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	
5. _____	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	
6. _____	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	

Now we want to ask you a few questions about your marital history.

35. How many times have you been married?

Once 1
Twice 2
Three or more times 3
Never 4
DK 8
REF. 9

SKIP TO Q. 39. _____

27

FILL IN THE MARITAL HISTORY CHART BELOW. YOU MAY USE YOUR OWN WORDS AND ALTER THE QUESTIONS TO SUIT THE CIRCUMSTANCES. IN EACH CASE, BEGIN WITH EARLIEST MARRIAGE AND WORK ACROSS THE CHART, ASCERTAINING AGE AT MARRIAGE, WHETHER THE MARRIAGE IS STILL INTACT, REASON FOR MARRIAGE END, AND AGE OF RESPONDENT AT MARRIAGE END. CONTINUE THROUGH THE CHART UNTIL YOU HAVE REACHED AN INTACT MARRIAGE.

MARITAL HISTORY CHART

Marriage Number	Age At Marriage	Intact		Reason For Marriage End			R.'s Age at Marriage End
		Yes	No	Death	Div.	Sep.	
1	— —	1	2	1	2	3	— —
2	— —	1	2	1	2	3	— —
3	— —	1	2	1	2	3	— —
4	— —	1	2	1	2	3	— —

28-
33
34-
39
40-
45
46-
51

ASK ONLY IF CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING WITH SPOUSE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 39.

36. Taking all things together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

Very happy 1
Pretty happy 2
Not too happy 3
DK 8
REF. 9

52

37. How do you feel about the way you can confide in your (husband/wife) and discuss anything that comes up? Do you feel that communication is very good, okay, or not so good?

Very good 1
Okay 2
Not so good 3
DK 8
REF. 9

53

38. A lot of people become so upset and dissatisfied with their (husband/wife) that they sometimes think about divorce. Have you felt this way about your marriage in the last two years? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT MARRIAGE.)

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

54

39. What is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion?

Protestant. 1
Catholic. 2
Jewish. 3
None. 4
Other (Specify Religion and/or Denomination 5
DK 8
REF. 9

55

SKIP TO Q. 40.

- A. What specific denomination is that, if any?

Baptist 1
Methodist 2
Lutheran. 3
Presbyterian. 4
Episcopalian. 5
Other (Specify) 6
DK 8
REF. 9

56

40. Did you happen to attend religious services in the last seven days?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

57

41. Did you have the same religious preference when you were growing up? (THIS MEANS SPECIFIC DENOMINATION.)

SKIP TO Q. 42. Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

58

- A. What was it when you were growing up?

Protestant
Baptist. 01
Methodist. 02
Lutheran. 03
Presbyterian 04
Episcopalian 05
< Other Protestant (Specify) 06
Catholic. 07
Jewish. 08
None. 09
< Other (Specify) 10
DK 98
REF. 99

59

60

41. B. Do you recall what year you changed to your current religious preference?

YEAR. 19 ____
 DK 98
 REF. 99

61
62

ASK IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER BEEN MARRIED. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 45.
 IF MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE, REFER TO MOST RECENT SPOUSE.

42. What (is/was) your (husband's/wife's) religious preference?

Protestant
 Baptist. 01
 Methodist. 02
 Lutheran 03
 Presbyterian 04
 Episcopalian 05
 _____ < Other Protestant (Specify) 06
 Catholic. 07
 Jewish. 08
 None. 09
 _____ < Other (Specify) 10
 DK 98
 REF. 99

63
64

43. Did your (husband/wife) have this same religious preference when (he/she) was growing up? (THIS MEANS SPECIFIC DENOMINATION.)

SKIP TO Q. 44 _____ Yes 1
 _____ No. 2
 DK 8
 REF. 9

65

A. What was (his/her) religious preference when (he/she) was growing up?

Protestant
 Baptist. 01
 Methodist. 02
 Lutheran 03
 Presbyterian 04
 Episcopalian 05
 _____ < Other Protestant (Specify) 06
 Catholic. 07
 Jewish. 08
 None. 09
 _____ < Other (Specify) 10
 DK 98
 REF. 99

66
67

B. Do you recall what year your (husband/wife) changed to (his/her) current religious preference?

YEAR. 19 ____
 DK 98
 REF. 99

68
69

44. At the time you and your spouse decided to get married, did you have the same religious preference? (REFERS TO DENOMINATION.)

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

70

45. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, BUT CODE INTO FOLLOWING.)

White/Caucasian	1
Chicano/Mexican/Hispanic.	2
Black/Negro	3
American Indian/Native American.	4
Other (Specify)	5
DK	8
REF.	9

71

46. Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

GO TO Q. 46.A. _____	Republican.	1
	Democrat.	2
SKIP TO Q. 46.B. _____	Independent	3
	No Preference	4
	Other (Specify)	5
SKIP TO Q. 47. _____		
	DK	8
	REF.	9

72

A. Would you call yourself a strong (Republican/Democrat) or not a very strong (Republican/Democrat)?

Strong.	1
Not very strong	2
DK	8
REF.	9

73

SKIP TO Q. 47.

B. On the whole, would you say you are closer to the Republican or Democratic party, or neither one?

Republican.	1
Democratic.	2
Neither	3
DK	8
REF.	9

74

47. There are a lot of ways for people to take part in political activities. Some people don't take part at all.

A. Have you voted in the last two years?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

75

47. B. Have you attended meetings of the city council or the school board in the last two years?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

76

C. Have you written a letter to the editor of the local newspaper about some public problem in the last two years?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

77

D. Have you worked with others or joined an organization in your community to do something about some community problem in the last two years?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

78

E. Have you worked in a political campaign for a candidate whose ideas you thought were good ones in the last two years?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

79

I am going to read some statements regarding public issues with which some people agree and others disagree. As I read each one, please tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

	<u>SA</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>REF</u>	<u>CARD 5</u>
48. When I hear about such things as overpopulation and the energy crisis, I worry that the world is in for some really hard times.	1	2	3	4	8	9	11
49. During hard times money should be taken from the rich and given to the poor.	1	2	3	4	8	9	12
50. Children born today have a wonderful future to look forward to.	1	2	3	4	8	9	13
51. We have an obligation to help those in need, even when it's their own fault.	1	2	3	4	8	9	14
52. I feel confident that new discoveries and advances in technology will allow America to maintain or even improve its standard of living.	1	2	3	4	8	9	15
53. In times of severe food shortages, farmers are justified in asking the highest price the market will bear.	1	2	3	4	8	9	16
54. A man should be allowed to keep as large an income as he can get.	1	2	3	4	8	9	17
55. It is hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.	1	2	3	4	8	9	18

56. This Winter, what setting do you generally keep your thermostat on when you are home during the day?

SKIP TO Q. 56.C. _____

RECORD DEGREES.	—	—
No Thermostat/DK/		
Doesn't Work.	98	
REF.	99	

19
20

A. What setting do you generally keep your thermostat on during the night?

RECORD DEGREES.	—	—
DK	98	
REF.	99	

21
22

B. What is the thermostat generally set at when nobody is at home? (NOT VACATION.)

RECORD DEGREES.	—	—
DK	98	
REF.	99	

23
24

C. Do you have a fireplace?

Yes	1
No.	2
No, but a woodburning stove	3
DK	8
REF.	9

25

1. In an average week this Winter, how many hours did you have a fire in your fireplace?

RECORD HOURS.	—	—
DK	98	
REF.	99	

26
27

57. Last Summer, what temperature was your air conditioning usually set at?

RECORD DEGREES.	—	—
No air conditioning	95	
Don't use air conditioning.	96	
No thermostat/DK/		
Doesn't work.	98	
REF.	99	

28
29

58. In terms of home energy use, we are interested in the amount of time that no one is at home at your house.

A. In an average week during the Winter, how many hours a week is no one at home at your house?

RECORD HOURS.	—	—
DK	998	
REF.	999	

30
31
32

B. Counting vacations and weekends when you were out of town, how many days last year was no one at home at your house?

RECORD DAYS	—	—
DK	998	
REF.	999	

33
34
35

Yes	1
No	2
No, installed previously	3
No, cannot or impossible	4
No, not economically feasible	5
No, we rent	6
DK	8
REF	9

A.	Caulk or put weatherstripping around doors and windows? (LAST YEAR ONLY)	_____	36
B.	Install storm windows? (FOR THE FIRST TIME LAST YEAR) . . .	_____	37
C.	Install storm doors? (FOR THE FIRST TIME LAST YEAR)	_____	38
D.	Add attic insulation? (LAST YEAR ONLY).	_____	39
E.	Add insulation inside the wall? (LAST YEAR ONLY).	_____	40
F.	Add outside wall siding? (LAST YEAR ONLY)	_____	41
G.	Is there anything else, different from above, you have done in 1980 to reduce home energy consumption?	_____	42
	Please specify: (Additional measures only.)		

SKIP TO Q. 60.C. _____	Yes	1	43
	No.	2	
	DK	8	
	REF.	9	

Full-size	—	44
Mid-size	—	45
Compact	—	46
Sub-compact	—	47

SKIP TO Q. 60.C. _____	Yes	1	48
	No.	2	
	DK	8	
	REF.	9	

Pickups/Vans.	—	49
Mobile homes/RVs.	—	50
Motorcycles	—	51
Mopeds.	—	52

IF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE RETIRED, SKIP TO Q. 61.

60. C. Considering all of the adult members of your household who have jobs, what means of transportation do they usually use to get to work? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Private car/Truck	—	53
Company car/Truck	—	54
Carpool/Vanpool	—	55
Public transportation	—	56
Motorcycle.	—	57
Moped	—	58
Bicycle	—	59
Walking	—	60
DK	8	
REF.	9	

1. How many other passengers?

FIRST CAR:

NUMBER.	—	61
DK	98	62
REF.	.99	

SECOND CAR:

NUMBER.	—	63
DK	98	64
REF.	.99	

61. Where have you acquired the most useful information about energy conservation -- from radio, from television, from newspapers, or from somewhere else? (PROBE FOR SECOND CHOICE.)

	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE
Schools	1	1
Radio	2	2
TV.	3	3
Newspapers/ Magazines. .	4	4
Extension Service. . .	5	5
Work.	6	6
Other (Specify)	7	7
DK.	8	8
REF.	9	9

55

66

62. What information would you like to have in order to save energy in your household?

63. Have you or any members of your household attended any energy conservation workshops or taken classes in energy conservation?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

67

64. Would you attend a class or workshop on energy or energy conservation for the home or for driving?

Yes, general.	1
Yes, only for home.	2
Yes, for driving.	3
No.	4
DK	8
REF.	9

68

(QUESTIONS 65 THROUGH 67 NOT IN THIS FORM.)

(Card 5,
Cols. 69
-80; Card
6, Col.
11 not
in this
Form)

IF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE RETIRED, SKIP TO Q. 61.

60. C. Considering all of the adult members of your household who have jobs, what means of transportation do they usually use to get to work? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Private car/Truck	—	53
Company car/Truck	—	54
Carpool/Vanpool	—	55
Public transportation	—	56
Motorcycle.	—	57
Moped	—	58
Bicycle	—	59
Walking	—	60
DK	8	
REF.	9	

1. How many other passengers?

FIRST CAR:

NUMBER.	—	61
DK	98	62
REF.	99	

SECOND CAR:

NUMBER.	—	63
DK	98	64
REF.	99	

(QUESTIONS 61 THROUGH 64 NOT IN THIS FORM.)

Now we have a few questions about gasoline emergencies.

65. If a gasoline emergency should occur, how should the State of Nebraska respond to the shortage? Should we develop a Gasoline Emergency plan especially for Nebraska or should we rely on Federal government plans?

Rely on Federal Government actions only.	1
Develop the State of Nebraska Gasoline Emergency Plan. . . .	2
DK	8
REF.	9

69

66. Please tell me whether you would be in favor or not in favor of the following plans for dealing with a gasoline emergency.

	FAVOR	NOT IN FAVOR	DK	REF	
A. Coupon gas rationing	1	2	8	9	70
B. Mandatory carless day (IF YES, SKIP TO D.)	1	2	8	9	71
C. Voluntary carless day	1	2	8	9	72
D. Mandatory four-day, 10-hour workweek	1	2	8	9	73
E. Increase the enforcement of the 55 mph speed limit	1	2	8	9	74
F. Odd - Even day gasoline sales	1	2	8	9	75
G. Minimum purchase of gasoline to reduce lines at gas stations	1	2	8	9	76
H. Mandatory carpool/vanpool for work trip	1	2	8	9	77
I. Mandatory inspection of cars for fuel efficiency	1	2	8	9	78
J. Mandatory curtailment of travel in Government vehicles	1	2	8	9	79
K. Other (Please specify)	1	2	8	9	80

67. In general, do you think government ought to intervene to try to control distribution of gasoline during an emergency or do you think they ought to stay out and let the price of gas rise to control consumption?

Control	1
Stay out.	2
Other (Specify) . . .	3
DK	8
REF.	9

CARD 1

11

68. Some people don't pay much attention to political campaigns. How about you? Would you say that you were very much interested, somewhat interested, or not much interested in following the political campaigns last fall?

Very much 1
Somewhat. 2
Not much. 3
DK 8
REF. 9

CARD 6

12

- A. Did you vote in the Presidential or Congressional election last November?

Yes 1
No. 2
Not eligible. . . . 3
DK 8
REF. 9

13

69. Now, how interested are you in the following events: very much interested, somewhat interested, or not much interested?

Very Much Somewhat Not Much
Interested Interested Interested DK REF

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| A. Things your local schools and school board do? Would you say very much interested, somewhat interested, or not much interested? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 14 |
| B. The economy -- things like prices, inflation, and employment? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 15 |
| C. Decisions your mayor and city officials make? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 16 |
| D. What the governor and state legislature are doing? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| E. Events in world affairs, such as in (Iran or Poland)? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 18 |
| F. What the President does? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 19 |
| G. Decisions made by courts and juries? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 20 |
| H. What the government is doing about energy and oil? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 21 |
| I. The decisions your city makes about local taxes, zoning, and so forth? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 22 |
| J. What happens in the universities and colleges here in Nebraska? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 23 |
| K. The kind of defense budget we have in the U.S.? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 24 |

Now, would you tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements.

	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>REF</u>	
70. People like me don't have much to say about what Nebraska government does.	1	2	3	4	8	9	25
71. I don't think Nebraska state officials care much what people like me think.	1	2	3	4	8	9	26
72. State politicians represent the general interest more frequently than they represent special interests.	1	2	3	4	8	9	27
73. A large number of politicians in Nebraska state government are incompetent.	1	2	3	4	8	9	28

74. If you had a problem involving state government and wanted to do something about it, is there a government official you would ask to help you? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

No one.	—	29
State ombudsman	—	30
State senator or legislator	—	31
Official or agency involved	—	32
Governor.	—	33
Other state official.	—	34
Local government official	—	35
U.S. congressman or senator	—	36
Other (Specify)	—	37
DK	8	
REF.	9	

75. What if you had a problem with local government, is there a government official you would ask to help you? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

No one.	—	38
State ombudsman	—	39
State senator or legislator	—	40
Official or agency involved	—	41
Governor.	—	42
Other state official.	—	43
Local government official	—	44
U.S. congressman or senator	—	45
Other (Specify)	—	46
DK	8	
REF.	9	

IF ANSWER TO EITHER QUESTION 74. OR 75. IS "STATE OMBUDSMAN", GO TO QUESTION 79.

76. Could you tell me if you have ever heard the word "ombudsman" before or is this term entirely new to you?

Heard of word . . .	1
Entirely new. . . .	2
DK	8
REF.	9

47

An ombudsman is an elected or appointed person whose only job is to help citizens who have complaints against or problems with government--perhaps a citizen has been treated unfairly or a citizen is unable to get the government to respond to a complaint or problem.

SKIP TO Q. 79.

77. IF THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 76. IS "HEARD THE WORD", ASK QUESTION

77. Could you tell me what the word "ombudsman" means? RECORD
ANSWER:

Correct answer. . . 1
Partially correct . 2
Incorrect answer. . 3
DK 8
REF. 9

48

A CORRECT ANSWER IS ONE WHICH SUGGESTS THAT THE OMBUDSMAN IS A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WHO HEARS, INVESTIGATES, AND PASSES JUDGMENT ON CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, USUALLY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND BUREAUCRATS.

A PARTIALLY CORRECT ANSWER IS ONE WHICH SUGGESTS THAT THE OMBUDSMAN HELPS OR ASSISTS CITIZENS BUT FAILS TO MENTION COMPLAINTS OR THE OMBUDSMAN'S ROLE IN INVESTIGATING AND PASSING JUDGMENT ON COMPLAINTS.

IF THE ANSWER IS INCORRECT, DON'T KNOW, OR REFUSED, READ:

An ombudsman is an elected or appointed person whose only job is to help citizens who have complaints against or problems with government--perhaps a citizen has been treated unfairly or a citizen is unable to get the government to respond to a complaint or problem.

SKIP TO Q. 79.

78. Could you tell me whether or not the State of Nebraska has an ombudsman?

Yes. 1
No 2
Not sure, think so . 3
Not sure, think not. 4
DK 8
REF. 9

49

79. Do you think citizens in Nebraska need an ombudsman or isn't this necessary in Nebraska?

Need. 1
Not necessary . . . 2
DK 8
REF. 9

50

(QUESTIONS 80 THROUGH 89 NOT IN THIS FORM.)

(Card 6,
Cols. 51-
Card 9,
Col. 21
not in
this
Form)

(QUESTIONS 68 THROUGH 79 NOT IN THIS FORM.)

(Card 6,
Cols. 12-
51 not
in this
Form)

80. I'm going to ask you some questions now about our physical environment and natural resources. For each one, I would like you to tell me whether you think this is a serious problem in Nebraska, a moderate problem, or not a problem in Nebraska. IF NOT A PROBLEM, ASK: Do you think this will be a problem in twenty years?

	Serious Problem	Moderate Problem	Not A Problem	DK	REF	In 20 Years?-				
						Yes	No	DK	REF	
A. Air pollution?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	51-52
B. Water shortages?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	53-54
C. Water pollution?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	55-56
D. Nuclear waste and contamination?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	57-58
E. Availability of electricity, natural gas, or gasoline?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	59-60
F. Soil quality, erosion, or deterioration in soil quality?	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	8	9	61-62

81. There is some discussion in the state about what limits--if any--should be put on the way land owners treat the land. In general, do you think that landowners should be required by law to maintain conservation practices or should they be able to treat the land any way they see fit?

Must conserve	1	63
Treat land as they see fit.	2	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

82. Has the increased cost of gasoline, electricity, and natural gas led to a reduction in your family's standard of living in the last five years?

Yes	1	64
No.	2	
DK	8	
REF.	9	

- A. Has this been a severe reduction, a moderate reduction, or a minor reduction in your standard of living?

Severe.	1	65
Moderate.	2	
Minor	3	
DK	8	
REF	9	

83. Do you anticipate that increased cost or decreased availability of gasoline, electricity, or natural gas will lead to a (further) reduction in your family's standard of living over the next five years?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

65

A. Do you expect a severe, moderate, or minor reduction in your standard of living?

Severe.	1
Moderate.	2
Minor	3
DK	8
REF.	9

67

84. Do you consider yourself an active outdoor person?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

68

85.

IF NO CHILDREN 4-17, SAY: I am going to name a number of outdoor activities people participate in during their free time. For each one, I want you to tell me if you have participated in this activity during the last year.

IF CHILDREN 4-17 IN HOUSEHOLD, SELECT A CHILD USING TABLE ON COVER SHEET AND SAY: I am going to name a number of outdoor activities people participate in during their free time. Because we want information on a sample of young people, too, I have randomly selected one of your children (NAME OF CHILD) to include in this question. For each activity, I want you to tell me if you or (NAME OF CHILD) participated in the activity last year.

READ EACH ACTIVITY AND USE YOUR OWN WORDS TO FILL OUT THIS TABLE.

A. Whether Respondent or Child participated in this activity. CODE 1 = YES, 2 = NO, 8 = DK, 9 = REF.
If No Participation, skip to next activity.

B. For each activity participated in, ask how many days Respondent and Child participated and whether Respondent participated more or less than the year before.

C. Where Respondent did this, Nebraska or some other State?

IF IN NEBRASKA, AND OUT OF STATE, ASK:
D. What percent of this activity Respondent did out of Nebraska?

IF IN NEBRASKA, ASK:

E. In general, how satisfied are you with the _____ (ACTIVITY) facilities you found in Nebraska?

IF DISSATISFIED OR VERY DISSATISFIED, ASK:

1. What could be done to improve your satisfaction with the _____ (ACTIVITY) facilities in Nebraska?

FOR CAMPING ONLY, ASK:

F. What percent of this camping was done with a tent rather than a trailer or R.V.?

[illegible]

86. Did any of the members of your household have a 1980 Duck Stamp?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

57

A. Which household members? (LIST HOUSEHOLD NUMBER FROM SUMMARY TABLE.)

— — — — —

58-59
60-61
62-63
64-65

87. Did any members of your household have 1980 or 1981 fishing permits?

Yes	1
No.	2
COMBINATION	3
DK	8
REF.	9

66

A. Which household members? (LIST HOUSEHOLD NUMBER FROM SUMMARY TABLE.)

— — — — —

67-68
69-70
71-72
73-74

88. Did any members of your household have 1980 or 1981 hunting permits?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

75

A. Which household members? (LIST HOUSEHOLD NUMBER FROM SUMMARY TABLE.)

— — — — —

CARD 9

11-12
13-14
15-16
17-18

ASK QUESTION 89. ONLY IF SOMEONE IN HOUSEHOLD HAD A PERMIT. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 90.

89. Were any of these permits free, such as: Over 70, Veteran or disabled, or LANDOWNER?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

19

A. How many free permits did members of your household have?

NUMBER.	—
DK	98
REF.	99

20
21

Now I am going to ask some questions about how your health has been recently.

90. Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

Excellent	1
Good.	2
Fair.	3
Poor.	4
DK	8
REF.	9

CARD 9

22

91. Have you ever felt you were going to have a nervous breakdown?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

23

92. During the past year, have you experienced a mental disorder, emotional problem, or nervous condition which you consider more serious than the normal ups and downs of everyday life?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

24

A. IF YES, Did you seek professional help or treatment?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

25

1. IF YES, Where did you go for professional treatment?
PROBE: Was there any place else?

	First	Second
A. Community mental health center	01	01
B. Mental hospital.	02	02
C. Private psychiatrist/psychologist/ counselor	03	03
D. Family doctor/clinic	04	04
E. Minister	05	05
F. Relative	06	06
G. Friend	07	07
H. Other (Specify)	08	08
DK/NO	98	98
REF	99	99

26

27

28

29

IF SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLD, SKIP TO Q. 94.

93. During the past year, has anyone in this household (other than yourself) experienced a mental disorder, emotional problem, or nervous condition which you consider more serious than the normal ups and downs of everyday life?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

30

- A. IF YES, Did they seek professional help or treatment?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

31

1. IF YES, Where did they go for professional treatment?
PROBE: Was there any place else?

	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
A. Community mental health center	01	01
B. Mental hospital.	02	02
C. Private psychiatrist/psychologist/ counselor	03	03
D. Family doctor/clinic	04	04
E. Minister	05	05
F. Relative	06	06
G. Friend	07	07
H. Other (Specify)	08	08
DK/NO	98	98
REF	99	99

32
33

34
35

94. Were there any days during the past two weeks that you cut down on your activities because you were sick?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

36

SKIP TO Q. 95.

- A. How many days was that?

DAYS.	98
DK	99
REF.	

37
38

- B. Did you have to stay in bed all or any part of a day?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

39

SKIP TO Q. 95.

Now I am going to ask some questions about how your health has been recently.

90. Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

Excellent	1
Good.	2
Fair.	3
Poor.	4
DK	8
REF.	9

CARD 9

22

91. Have you ever felt you were going to have a nervous breakdown?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

23

92. During the past year, have you experienced a mental disorder, emotional problem, or nervous condition which you consider more serious than the normal ups and downs of everyday life?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

24

A. IF YES, Did you seek professional help or treatment?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

25

1. IF YES, Where did you go for professional treatment?
PROBE: Was there any place else?

	First	Second
A. Community mental health center	01	01
B. Mental hospital.	02	02
C. Private psychiatrist/psychologist/ counselor	03	03
D. Family doctor/clinic	04	04
E. Minister	05	05
F. Relative	06	06
G. Friend	07	07
H. Other (Specify)	08	08
DK/NO	98	98
REF	99	99

26

27

28

29

IF SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLD, SKIP TO Q. 94.

93. During the past year, has anyone in this household (other than yourself) experienced a mental disorder, emotional problem, or nervous condition which you consider more serious than the normal ups and downs of everyday life?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

30

- A. IF YES, Did they seek professional help or treatment?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

31

1. IF YES, Where did they go for professional treatment?
PROBE: Was there any place else?

	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>
A. Community mental health center	01	01
B. Mental hospital.	02	02
C. Private psychiatrist/psychologist/ counselor	03	03
D. Family doctor/clinic	04	04
E. Minister	05	05
F. Relative	06	06
G. Friend	07	07
H. Other (Specify)	08	08
DK/NO	98	98
REF	99	99

32

33

34

35

94. Were there any days during the past two weeks that you cut down on your activities because you were sick?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

36

SKIP TO Q. 95.

- A. How many days was that?

DAYS.
DK 98
REF. 99

37

38

- B. Did you have to stay in bed all or any part of a day?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

39

SKIP TO Q. 95.

94. C. How many days did you stay in bed?

DAYS. —
DK 98
REF. 99

40
41

95. During the last two weeks, did you have any accidents or injuries?

Yes 1
No. 2
SKIP TO Q. 96. _____
DK 8
REF. 9

42

A. What were they?

96. During the past year, have you had any health problems or illness that you have had for more than three months?

Yes 1
No. 2
SKIP TO Q. 97. _____
DK 8
REF. 9

43

A. Have you talked to a doctor about it?

Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

44

97. Have you seen a doctor during the last twelve months, since March, 1980?

Yes 1
No. 2
SKIP TO Q. 98. _____
DK 8
REF. 9

45

A. How many times have you seen a physician in his office or clinic in the last twelve months?

NUMBER. —
DK 98
REF. 99

46
47

B. Where do you usually go when you see a doctor--a doctor's office, hospital emergency room, hospital out-patient clinic, company clinic, or some other place?

Doctor's Office 1
Hospital Emergency Room . . . 2
Hospital clinic 3
Company clinic. 4
Other clinic (Specify). . . . 5

48

DK 8
REF. 9

97. C. Is there a particular doctor that you usually see?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

49

D. When you call your doctor, how many days does it usually take to get an appointment?

NUMBER OF DAYS	98
DK	98
REF.	99

50

51

E. After arriving in the doctor's office, how long do you usually have to wait to see a doctor?

MINUTES	998
DK	998
REF.	999

52

53

54

98. When you go to see a doctor, approximately how many minutes does it take you to get there from your home?

MINUTES	998
DK	998
REF.	999

55

56

57

99. How do you get to your doctor's? Do you usually walk, take a bus, go in your own car, ride in someone else's car, or take a taxi or handivan?

Walk.	1
Bus	2
Own car	3
Other's car	4
Taxi or Handivan.	5
Other (Specify)	6
DK	8
REF.	9

58

100. Were you admitted to a hospital during the past year?

SKIP TO Q. 101. _____	Yes	1
	No.	2
	DK	8
	REF.	9

59

A. How many times were you admitted?

NUMBER.	98
DK	98
REF.	99

60

61

100. B. How many nights did you spend in the hospital? (OBTAIN THE NUMBER OF NIGHTS FOR EACH ADMITTANCE.)

NUMBER FIRST ADMITTANCE

NUMBER SECOND ADMITTANCE

NUMBER THIRD ADMITTANCE

C. Was any surgery performed during (any of) the stay(s) at the hospital?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK	8
REF.	9

1. Was this outpatient surgery or did you have to stay overnight?

At least 1 Outpatient	1
No Outpatient	2
DK	8
REF.	9

D. How did you pay for the treatment? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

Private Insurance.	___
Self	___
Medicare	___
Medicaid	___
Other (Specify).	___

101. Are you covered under any public or private health insurance plan?

SKIP TO Q. 102.	Yes	1
	No.	2
	DK	8
	REF.	9

A. What type of health insurance plan do you have? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

Private Insurance.	___
Insurance through Employer.	___
Medicare	___
Medicaid	___
Other (Specify).	___
DK	8
REF.	9

101. B. How much do you pay monthly for health insurance? (INCLUDES ENTIRE FAMILY.)

RECORD AMOUNT . . . \$ ____
 DK 998
 REF. 999

CARD 10

11
12
13

C. Does your health insurance plan include dental coverage?

Yes 1
 No. 2
 DK 8
 REF. 9

14

D. Does your health insurance plan include coverage for alcoholism treatment?

Yes 1
 No. 2
 DK 8
 REF. 9

15

E. How much did you personally have to pay last year for all doctor, dental, and hospital expenses over and above that paid for by your insurance?

RECORD AMOUNT \$ ____
 DK 99998
 REF. 99999

16
17
18
19
20

F. What do you feel are the major weaknesses in the benefits provided by your health insurance coverage? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

Inadequate coverage of physicians' visits. ____
 of costs of catastrophic illnesses ____
 and accidents ____
 of mental illness treatment. ____
 of home health care costs. ____
 of prescription drugs. ____
 of dental care ____

21
22
23
24
25
26
27

Other (Specify) _____

DK 8
 REF. 9

102. Do you have any health or physical condition that limits you in dressing, bathing, eating, working, or keeping house?

SKIP TO Q. 103. _____	Yes	1
	No.	2
	DK	8
	REF.	9

28

A. IF YES, PROBE TO FIT INTO ONE OF THESE 5 CATEGORIES:

Require help in dressing, bathing, or eating and not able to work or keep house at all	1
Able to dress, bathe, and feed myself, but not able to work or keep house at all.	2
Able to work or keep house, but limited in the amount or kind of work or housework.	3
Able to work or keep house, but limited in kind or amount of other activities such as shopping or exercise	4
Not limited in any of the above ways	5

29

B. What causes this limitation?

103. Do you have a physical or health condition that restricts your ability to move about or use transportation facilities?

SKIP TO Q. 104. _____	Yes	1
	No.	2
	DK	8
	REF.	9

30

A. IF YES, PROBE AND FIT INTO ONE OF THESE 4 CATEGORIES:

Must stay in bed all or most of the time	1
Must stay in the house all or most of the time or need human assistance to go outside	2
Able to go outside alone, but require assistance to use automobile or public transportation.	3
Able to drive or use public transportation by myself	4

31

B. What causes this limitation?

104. Do you require any mechanical aids to walk or move about?

SKIP TO Q. 105.	Yes	1
	No.	2
	DK	8
	REF.	9

32

A. IF YES, PROBE AND FIT INTO ONE OF THESE CATEGORIES:

Must stay in bed or chair most of the day.	1
Able to propel self alone in a wheelchair.	2
Able to walk, but must use cane, crutches, or mechanical aid, limited in lifting, stooping, or using stairs, limited in speed or distance I can walk.	3
Walk freely with no limitations of any kind.	4

33

B. What causes this limitation?

105. Have you seen a dentist or dental hygienist during the last twelve months, since March 1980?

SKIP TO Q. 106.	Yes	1
	No.	2
	DK	8
	REF.	9

34

A. How many times?

NUMBER.	
DK	98
REF.	99

35

36

106. Have you had a physical examination when you were not ill during the last twelve months, since March, 1980?

SKIP TO Q. 107.	Yes	1
	No.	2
	DK	8
	REF.	9

37

A. How many exams did you have?

NUMBER.	
DK	98
REF.	99

38

39

107. Do your hands ever tremble enough to bother you? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	8
REF.	9

40

108. Are you ever troubled by your hands or feet sweating so that they feel damp and clammy? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	8
REF.	9

41

109. Have you ever been bothered by your heart beating hard? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	8
REF.	9

42

110. Do you tend to feel tired in the mornings? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	8
REF.	9

43

111. Do you have any trouble getting to sleep and staying asleep? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	8
REF.	9

44

112. Have you ever been troubled by "cold sweats"? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	8
REF.	9

45

113. Do you feel that you are bothered by all sorts (different kinds) of ailments in different parts of your body? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often 1
Sometimes 2
Never 3
DK 8
REF. 9

46

114. Do you ever have loss of appetite? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often 1
Sometimes 2
Never 3
DK 8
REF. 9

47

115. Has any ill health affected the amount of work (housework) you do? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often 1
Sometimes 2
Never 3
DK 8
REF. 9

48

116. Do you ever feel weak all over? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often 1
Sometimes 2
Never 3
DK 8
REF. 9

49

117. Do you ever have spells of dizziness? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often 1
Sometimes 2
Never 3
DK 8
REF. 9

50

118. Have you ever been bothered by shortness of breath when you were not exerting yourself? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often 1
Sometimes 2
Never 3
DK 8
REF. 9

51

119. For the most part, do you feel healthy enough to carry out the things that you would like to do? Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often 1
Sometimes 2
Never 3
DK 8
REF. 9

52

120. Do you feel in good spirits? Would you say most of the time, sometimes, or very few times?

Most of the time. . . 1
Sometimes 2
Very few times. . . . 3
DK 8
REF. 9

50

121. Do you sometimes wonder if anything is worthwhile anymore?
Would you say often, sometimes, or never?

Often 1
Sometimes 2
Never 3
DK 8
REF. 9

54

122. During the last year did worry or nervousness get you down physically?
Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

55

123. During the last year, did worry or nervousness cause problems with
your family life? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes,
seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

56

124. During the last year, did worry or nervousness interfere with your
social activities? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes,
seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

57

125. During the last year, have you ever had to stay at home or in bed
because of worry or nervousness? Would you say all the time,
often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

58

126. During the last year, were you unable to do your usual work because of worry or nervousness? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . .	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Seldom.	4
Never	5
DK	8
REF.	9

59

127. In the last year, how often did you feel that you might have a nervous breakdown or that you might lose your mind? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, or seldom? (DON'T READ "NEVER".)

All the time. . . .	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Seldom.	4
NEVER	5
DK	8
REF.	9

SKIP TO Q. 128.

60

- A. Does this feeling get you down physically? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . .	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Seldom.	4
Never	5
DK	8
REF.	9

61

- B. During the last year, has this feeling caused problems with your family/personal life? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . .	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Seldom.	4
Never	5
DK	8
REF.	9

62

- C. Does this feeling interfere with your social activities? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . .	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Seldom.	4
Never	5
DK	8
REF.	9

63

127. D. During the last year have you ever had to stay at home or in bed because of this feeling? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

64

- E. During the last year, were you unable to do your usual work at any time because of feeling that you might have a nervous breakdown? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

65

128. Have you ever had periods of days or weeks when you couldn't take care of things because you couldn't get going? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

66

129. How often would you say things don't turn out the way you want them to? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, or seldom? (DON'T READ "ALWAYS TURN OUT".)

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
ALWAYS TURN OUT . . 5
DK 8
REF. 9

67

130. When things don't turn out, how often would you say you blame yourself? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

68

131. How often do you have crying spells or feel like it? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

132. How often do you feel you don't enjoy (doing) things any more? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

133. How often do you feel alone and helpless? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

134. How often do you feel that people don't care what happens to you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

135. How often do you feel that life is hopeless? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

136. How does the future look to you? Would you say the future looks excellent, good, fair, poor, or bad?

Excellent 1
Good. 2
Fair. 3
Poor. 4
Bad 5
DK 8
REF. 9

137. How often do you think about suicide? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

75

138. How often do you have trouble concentrating or keeping your mind on what you are doing? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

76

139. How often do you have unwelcome or strange thoughts or thoughts that frighten you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

77

140. How often do you find yourself doing the same things over and over to be sure that they are right? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

78

141. How often do you get upset, uptight, or irritable with those around you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . . 1
Often 2
Sometimes 3
Seldom. 4
Never 5
DK 8
REF. 9

79

142. How often do you have trouble remembering things? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

	All the time. . . .	1
	Often	2
	Sometimes	3
	Seldom.	4
SKIP TO Q.143. _____	Never	5
	DK	8
	REF.	9

80

A. Does it cause you difficulty? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

	All the time. . . .	1
	Often	2
	Sometimes	3
	Seldom.	4
	Never	5
	DK	8
	REF.	9

CARD 1

11

B. Does it keep you from doing some things you want to do? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

	All the time. . . .	1
	Often	2
	Sometimes	3
	Seldom.	4
	Never	5
	DK	8
	REF.	9

12

143. How often do you feel that people are trying to pick quarrels or start arguments with you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

	All the time. . . .	1
	Often	2
	Sometimes	3
	Seldom.	4
	Never	5
	DK	8
	REF.	9

13

144. How often do you think people are following you or plotting against you? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

	All the time. . . .	1
	Often	2
	Sometimes	3
	Seldom.	4
	Never	5
	DK	8
	REF.	9

14

145. How often do you get really angry? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . .	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Seldom.	4
Never	5
DK	8
REF.	9

15

146. How often do things not seem real to you or do you have feelings that you are not really here? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . .	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Seldom.	4
Never	5
DK	8
REF.	9

16

147. How often do you see or hear things that other people don't think are there? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . .	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Seldom.	4
Never	5
DK	8
REF.	9

17

148. How often do you have trouble with sleeping? Would you say all the time, often, sometimes, seldom, or never?

All the time. . . .	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Seldom.	4
Never	5
DK	8
REF.	9

18

149. Life has changed so much in our modern world that people are powerless to control their own lives. Would you strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree, or are you undecided?

Strongly agree. . .	1
Agree	2
Undecided	3
Disagree.	4
Strongly disagree .	5
DK	8
REF.	9

19

150. How would you rate your nerves, spirits, outlook, or mental health at present? Would you rate it excellent, good, fair, poor, or very bad?

Excellent	1
Good.	2
Fair.	3
Poor.	4
Very bad.	5
DK	8
REF.	9

20

151. Drinking is an acceptable part of business and social activity for many people. Do you ever drink beer, wine, or liquor such as whiskey, gin, or vodka?

GO TO Q. 152. _____ Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

21

A. Did you ever drink beer, wine, or liquor?

SKIP TO Q. 164. _____ Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

152. Do you drink beer?

SKIP TO Q. 156. _____ Yes 1
No. 2
DK 8
REF. 9

23

153. About how often do you drink beer? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day . . 01
Twice a day 02
Once a day. 03
Nearly every day. 04
Three or four times a week. . 05
One or two times a week . . . 06
Two or three times a month. . 07
Once a month. 08
Less than once a month, but
at least once a year . . . 09
Less than once a year 10
DK 98
REF. 99

24

25

154. When you drink beer, about how many beers do you usually drink? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more 1
3 or 4. 2
1 or 2. 3
DK 8
REF. 9

26

155. When you drink beer, about how often do you have as many as five or more beers? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly ever time.	1
More than half the time	2
Less than half the time	3
Once in a while	4
Never	5
DK.	8
REF.	9

27

156. Do you drink wine?

Yes	1
No.	2
DK.	8
REF.	9

SKIP TO Q. 160.

28

157. About how often do you drink wine? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day . . .	01
Twice a day	02
Once a day.	03
Nearly every day.	04
Three or four times a week. . .	05
One or two times a week. . . .	06
Two or three times a month. . .	07
Once a month.	08
Less than once a month, but at least once a year	09
Less than once a year	10
DK.	98
REF.	99

29
30

158. When you drink wine, about how many glasses do you usually have? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more	1
3 or 4.	2
1 or 2.	3
DK.	8
REF.	9

31

159. When you drink wine, about how often do you have as many as five or more glasses? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly ever time.	1
More than half the time	2
Less than half the time	3
Once in a while	4
Never	5
DK.	8
REF.	9

32

160. Do you drink liquor?

SKIP TO Q. 164.	Yes	1
	No.	2
	DK	8
	REF.	9

33

161. About how often do you drink liquor? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Three or more times a day . .	01
Twice a day	02
Once a day.	03
Nearly every day.	04
Three or four times a week. .	05
One or two times a week . . .	06
Two or three times a month. .	07
Once a month.	08
Less than once a month, but at least once a year . .	09
Less than once a year	10
DK	98
REF.	99

34

35

162. When you drink liquor, about how many drinks do you usually have?
(USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

5 or more	1
3 or 4.	2
1 or 2.	3
DK	8
REF.	9

36

163. When you drink liquor, about how often do you have as many as five
or more drinks? (USE CATEGORIES AS PROBES IF NECESSARY.)

Nearly ever time.	1
More than half the time . . .	2
Less than half the time . . .	3
Once in a while	4
Never	5
DK.	8
REF.	9

37

164. How serious do you think alcohol abuse problems are in your community?
Would you say very serious, pretty serious, not too serious, or not
a problem at all?

Very serious.	1
Pretty serious.	2
Not too serious	3
Not a problem	4
DK	8
REF.	9

38

165. How about drug abuse in your community? Would you say it is a very serious problem, pretty serious, not too serious, or not a problem at all?

Very serious. . . . 1
 Pretty serious. . . 2
 Not too serious . . . 3
 Not a problem . . . 4
 DK 8
 REF. 9

39

166. Do you know of any programs in your community designed to prevent alcohol or drug abuse--that is, programs designed to prevent abuse rather than treat it?

Yes 1
 No. 2
 DK 8
 REF. 9

40

167. Do you think there is a need for more of these kinds of programs in your community?

Yes 1
 No. 2
 DK 8
 REF. 9

41

168. Do you know of any programs in your schools designed to keep students from abusing alcohol or drugs?

Yes 1
 No. 2
 DK 8
 REF. 9

42

169. Do you think there is a need for more of these kinds of programs in your schools?

Yes 1
 No. 2
 DK 8
 REF. 9

43

170. People receive money from many different places. As I read a list of sources, please indicate whether your family received income from this source in 1980. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. (DO NOT INCLUDE DEPENDENT'S INCOME UNLESS IT WAS GIVEN TO YOUR FAMILY.)

Social Security or Railroad Retirement	___	44
ADC or AFDC (Aid for Families with Dependent Children) . . .	___	45
Supplemental Security Income (formerly old age assistance and aid to the blind or disabled).	___	46
Veteran's Payments	___	47
Unemployment Insurance or Workmen's Compensation	___	48

171. Is your total family income \$20,000 or more, or less than \$20,000?

\$20,000 or more . .	1
Less than \$20,000 .	2
DK	8
REF.	9

49

A. I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I mention the category which describes your total family income in 1980, please stop me.

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME LESS THAN \$20,000:

Under \$5,000. . . .	1
\$5,000 - \$9,999 . .	2
\$10,000 - \$14,999 .	3
\$15,000 - \$19,999 .	4
DK	8
REF.	9

50

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME \$20,000 OR MORE:

\$20,000 - \$24,999 .	1
\$25,000 - \$29,999 .	2
\$30,000 - \$39,999 .	3
\$40,000 - \$49,999 .	4
\$50,000 - \$59,999 .	5
\$60,000 or More . .	6
DK	8
REF.	9

51

ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT MOVED SINCE LAST INTERVIEW. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 173.

172. I want to emphasize again that your answers are completely confidential and your name will not be used, nor will any information be released that will permit people to identify you. Since one thing we will be looking at in this study is the relation of the social and physical environments in which people live to their answers to the questions, we would like to be able to locate your residence more specifically.

GET ADDRESS:

What is your street address in (NAME OF TOWN)?

[illegible]

Street Address

[illegible]

Town

Zip Code

IF R. LIVES IN THE COUNTRY, ASK:

How many miles are you from (NAME OF TOWN)?

MILES

From (NAME OF TOWN), which way would you have to go to get to your home?

.....

What county do you live in?

County

173. A. Sometimes people move even though they are not really planning to right now. Would you please give me the name and address of someone who would know where you lived if you happened to move in the next few years? For example, a relative or friend? I want you to understand that this person's name will not be used in any way except to help us locate you if you are selected to be reinterviewed and we cannot find you through a forwarding address.

(NAME)

(ADDRESS)

- B. Could we also get the name of (your/your spouse's) employer?
Often we find that an employer is the best source of a forwarding address.

(EMPLOYER'S NAME)

(EMPLOYER'S ADDRESS)

TERMINATE INTERVIEW WITH THANKS.

POST-INTERVIEW RATINGS

174. Rate R.'s apparent intelligence.

Very high 1
Above average 2
Average 3
Below average 4
Very low. 5

52

175. How suspicious did R. seem to be about the study before the interview?

Not at all. 1
Somewhat. 2
Very suspicious 3

53

176. Overall, how great was R.'s interest in the interview?

Very high 1
Above average 2
Average 3
Below average 4
Very low. 5

54

177. How would you assess the reliability of the data obtained?

Excellent 1
Good. 2
Fair. 3
Poor. 4
Worthless 5

55

178. How would you assess the degree of cooperation given by the person being interviewed?

Very cooperative. 1
Cooperative 2
Neutral 3
Reluctant 4
Hostile 5

56

179. THUMBNAIL SKETCH: Anything else about the respondent or the interview situation that seems important.

APPENDIX C

TRACKING PROCEDURES

AND

TRACKING SHEET

TRACKING PROCEDURES

This Appendix describes the procedures used to trace respondents. Out of a total of 2392 who were eligible for the sample, nearly 1/3 required tracing. Usually this was because the respondent had moved, but occasionally a respondent needed to be traced because of a changed name or telephone number. Strategies and procedures for tracing respondents are detailed below.

Design Features to Aid Tracking

In anticipation of the re-interview, each respondent was asked during the earlier interview to supply us with the name and address of a friend or relative who would know where they were if they moved as well as of their employer. These references proved to be very helpful in trying to locate respondents. Two improvements in design which will aid in tracking were implemented during the 1981 interviews: ascertaining husband's first name if respondent or personal reference is a woman. In cases where consultation of a directory is necessary, knowledge of husband's name will help significantly.

Between-Survey Procedures to Aid Tracking

In order to reduce effort in tracking, contact was maintained with the panel during the two-year interim period. One mailing was sent out one year after the 1979 interview and another one month prior to the re-interview.¹ The first was a one-page summary of the study findings and an invitation to ask for study reports and the second was a report on the use of study findings as well as a description of the purposes of the re-interview. Both mailings were sent first class with a "return address requested" stamp. This strategy was primarily useful in identifying respondents who definitely needed to be traced rather than actually helping to trace them. The forwarding addresses were, of course, helpful

¹ No letter was sent to the approximately 125 respondents who had refused to give us their address at the time of the earlier interview. They were, however, retained in the panel.

In the case of the respondents for whom we received them. For more than half of the returned letters, however, no forwarding address was provided. In part, this is because forwarding addresses expire at the end of six months. This suggests that the first class, return-address-requested approach be used on all mailings throughout the interim period to ensure a better record of movers.

On-Going Procedures to Identify Respondents Needing Tracking

For the several hundred respondents for whom we received a response (either a forwarding address or a returned letter) from the post office, we knew at the time of interviewing that they would need to be traced. The cover sheets for these respondents thus went directly to the tracking office. We anticipated, however, that others would turn up as we began interviewing. In cases where interviewers discovered that the respondent was not at the telephone number listed on the cover sheet, they were instructed not to try to trace the respondent. If there was any answer at the number, however, they were instructed to get all of the information possible: had the respondent ever lived there? If so, could they tell us where the respondent was or who would know? If the respondent was unknown at the number, for how long had the number been assigned to current family? This information was recorded onto a Tracking Sheet and clipped to the cover sheet. If the interviewer was able to obtain the exact telephone number of the respondent (for example, in the case of a child who had moved into their own house), the interviewer was told to go ahead and get the interview. If any further efforts would be required to trace the respondent, then the cover sheet and the attached Tracking Sheet were turned over to the tracking office.

Organization of the Tracking Function

One week prior to the beginning of interviewing, two of our interviewers were singled out to be **trackers**. Interviewers were chosen rather than clerical workers because the tracking procedure required extensive telephone work. The trackers received the same training as all of the other interviewers, with the exception

that they did not have to do the practice interviews. They were given their own office stocked with telephone directories from 1979-80 and city directories for the same years.

Tracking efforts were recorded on a Tracking Sheet, a copy of which is attached to this appendix. This allowed the trackers to record all of the steps they used in tracing each individual respondent. In several cases, five or six tracking sheets were required to describe all of the leads which were followed in tracing a respondent.

There was a division of labor between the trackers and interviewers. Just as the interviewers were instructed not to track, the trackers were instructed not to interview. The only interviewing done by the trackers was the short Type 03 interviews with out-of-state migrants. This specialization in function was helpful in limiting the number of people using the tracking room and increasing the efficiency of both the interviewers and the trackers.

Steps in the Tracking Process

The trackers were given relatively little specialized training aside from discussing with them some alternatives they might explore. As each case required an individual approach, the actual process varied from case to case. The basic strategies employed, roughly in order of their usefulness, appear below.

1. Check 1979 Listing. The first step in tracking any individual was to find their listing in a 1979 telephone directory. This step confirmed spelling of the last name and the form of the listing (e.g., J. Michael rather than Mike). In the case of married women knowledge of 1979 telephone number, address, and last name usually enabled us to find the husband's first name, under which almost all married and widowed respondents are listed. This first step saved a great deal of trouble in later steps of the search.

2. Directory Assistance.- In the city of residence unless we had a forwarding address. (This procedure was not applicable when respondent had refused to give

own name; where respondent had migrated without a forwarding address; or where respondent had changed names.)

3. Personal Reference. For most cases where directory assistance was not helpful, the personal reference was able to supply the respondent's new address and telephone number. Occasionally, of course, the personal reference had to be traced first!.

4. City Directory. These were invaluable in locating respondents for whom we had names and telephone numbers but no or an incorrect address. Public libraries looked up information in the local city directory in cases where the directory was not in our library. In cases where the respondent proved difficult to trace, the city directory for 1979 gave information on the respondent's neighbors. Calling neighbors and especially managers of apartment buildings and trailer courts was very effective when other leads were not available.

5. Telephone Directories. When other leads had been exhausted, it was often productive to call people in the city with the respondent's last name and ask their help in locating the respondent. In rural areas, this procedure had to be extended to the surrounding area.

6. Some respondents were located by calling their employer (or their spouse's employer), their school, or in the case of military personnel, the base locator. While this procedure was quite productive, it required a great deal of care; lack of clarity in making the request for information could easily lead to false impressions about why the employee was being traced.

Through these procedures all but 7 of the respondents were traced to a known address. An additional 26 were traced to an address, however, no telephone number was available and respondent did not reply to a mailed invitation to call us collect.

TRACKING SHEET

Respondent's Name: _____

Respondent's
I.D. Number _____

Initial Address: _____

Initial Telephone: _____

Year Entered Panel: _____

Reason for Tracking:

- ☐ First call indicated respondent not at that number.
- ☐ Forwarding Address.
- ☐ Letter returned, no forwarding address.
- ☐ Other. Specify. _____

ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE RECORD

AS YOU TRACK RESPONDENT TO CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, RECORD ALL INTERVENING ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS ON THIS RECORD. BEGIN WITH THE EARLIEST KNOWN NEW LOCATION AND CONTINUE UNTIL YOU REACH CURRENT ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE. INDICATE SOURCE OF INFORMATION BRIEFLY ON THIS CHART AND DETAIL BOTH SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL TRACKING EFFORTS ON THE BACK OF THIS SHEET.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

NAME CHANGED TO: _____

RECORD ALL PROCEDURES ON THE BACK AND THE RESULTS OF EACH STEP.

Interviewer's Initials: _____

TRACKING STEP #1

Date: _____

TIME: _____

Interviewer's Initials: _____

TRACKING STEP #2

Date: _____

TIME: _____

Interviewer's Initials: _____

TRACKING STEP #3

Date: _____

TIME: _____

Interviewer's Initials: _____

TRACKING STEP #4

Date: _____

TIME: _____

Interviewer's Initials: _____

TRACKING STEP # 5

Date: _____

TIME: _____

STAPLE ANOTHER SHEET TO THIS IF TRACKING REQUIRES ADDITIONAL STEPS.

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

NASIS-1981
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SEQUENCE
NUMBER:

TYPE:

03

11 - 12

INTERVIEWER -

AFFIX NAME LABEL
HERE

13 - 14 - 15

INTRODUCTION TO USE WITH TYPE 03.

(This Type is to be used if the Respondent
no longer resides in Nebraska.)

I'M _____, AN
INTERVIEWER FOR THE BUREAU OF
SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA. ACCORDING
TO OUR RECORDS, YOU HAVE MOVED OUT
OF NEBRASKA SINCE YOU WERE INITIALLY
INTERVIEWED. SINCE OUR SURVEY IS
OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN NEBRASKA, WE
JUST WANT TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS
ABOUT YOUR MOVE TODAY RATHER THAN
INCLUDING YOU IN THE FULL SURVEY.
WILL YOU HELP ME OUT BY ANSWERING
THESE FEW QUESTIONS? IT WILL ONLY
TAKE 3-4 MINUTES OF YOUR TIME.

1. WRITE I.D. NO.
FROM COVER SHEET
HERE

7
16 17 18 19 20 21

2. TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN
(Use 24 hour clock,
i.e., 1 o'clock is
1300.)

22 23 24 25

3. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED,
(Including Inter-
viewer Ratings at
End.)

26 27 28 29

4. LENGTH OF INTERVIEW
IN MINUTES

30 31 32

5. DATE INTERVIEW
COMPLETED

No. Day

33 34 / 35 36

6. DAY OF WEEK INTERVIEW
COMPLETED

M..... 1
Tu.... 2
W..... 3
Th.... 4
F..... 5
Sat... 6
Sun... 7

37

1. First, I would like to know who lives here and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives here today excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.). FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE. CIRCLE RESPONDENT'S NUMBER ON CHART. IF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD, CHECK CHILD SELECTED.)
2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?
3. Is this person male or female?
4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?
5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?
6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?
 - A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED certificate?
 - B. IF MORE THAN 12th GRADE, ASK: Did (you/he/she) complete one or more years of college for credit -- not including schooling such as business college, technical, or vocational school?
 - C. IF YES, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? (IF YES, What degree or degrees? CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED.) (RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than high school = 0; High School = 1; Associate or Junior College = 2; Bachelor's = 3; Master's = 4; Doctorate = 5; DK = 8; REF = 9.)

CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY.

Have I missed anyone who usually stays here but is temporarily away? (ENTER ON TABLE.)
(THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO NORMALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

RESPONDENT	P.I.F.	Spouse	Child	Relative	Other	Sex 1 2	Age	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Married	Years Of School- ing	High- est Degree	Respondent	R's Spouse	Selected Child	Other	
1. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	(45)	1	2	3	4	38-46
2. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	(54)	1	2	3	4	47-55
3. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	(63)	1	2	3	4	56-64
4. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (66)	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	(72)	1	2	3	4	65-73
5. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (12)	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	(18)	1	2	3	4	CARD 2 11-19
6. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (21)	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	(27)	1	2	3	4	20-28
7. -- _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (30)	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	(36)	1	2	3	4	29-37
8. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	(45)	1	2	3	4	38-46
9. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	(54)	1	2	3	4	47-55
10. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	(63)	1	2	3	4	56-64

FOR PERSONS NOT LIVING IN SAME DWELLING AS IN PREVIOUS INTERVIEW.

7. According to our records, you have moved since we interviewed you previously. Is this correct?

Yes.	1
No	2
INAP	7
DK	8
REF.	9
Skip to Q.17	

65

- A. How many times have you moved in the last two years? (BY MOVE, WE MEAN TAKE ALL OF ONE'S BELONGINGS AS IF FOR A PERMANENT MOVE.)

RECORD NUMBER OF MOVES .	—
INAP	97
DK	98
REF.	99

66
67

- B. Why did you move (the first time)? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.
PROBE FOR OTHER REASONS.

SPECIFY: ←	Lack of space or privacy.	—
	Like to be closer to services	—
	Like to own a home.	—
	Involuntary move.	—
	Change in family status	—
	Fear for family or property safety.	—
	Want to be closer to work	—
	Want to be closer to kin.	—
	Job opportunity or transfer	—
	Other (Specify)	—
INAP.	7	
DK.	8	
REF.	9	

68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77

- C. In what county do you live?

INAP	7
DK	8
REF.	9

- D. Which of the categories comes closest to the type of place you are living in? (READ LIST AND STOP WHEN R. SELECTS TYPE.)

In open country, but not on a farm	01
On a farm.	02
In a village or small town (under 15,000).	03
In a small city (15,000-50,000).	04
In a medium-sized city (50,000-250,000).	05
In a suburb near a large city.	06
In a large city (over 250,000)	07
INAP	97
DK	98
REF.	99

78
79

7. E. IF TOWN OR CITY, ASK:

What community do you live in?

(Name of Town or City)

INAP	7
DK	8
REF.	9

F. Do you anticipate that you will ever move back to Nebraska?

[]	Definitely.	1
	Maybe	2
	Unlikely.	3
	Never	4
	INAP.	7
	DK.	8
	REF.	9

CARD 3

11

1. When do you think this might be?

RECORD YEAR.	
INAP	9997
DK	9998
REF.	9999

12

13

14

15

2. Why do you think you might move back?

[]	Family ties	1
	Job	2
	Other	3
	INAP.	7
	DK.	8
	REF.	9

16

Specify:

8. Last week, were you working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time (35 hours or more)	01	
Working part-time (1-34 hours)	02	
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, or strike	03	
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	04	
Retired	05	
In School	06	
Keeping house	07	17
Other (Specify) _____	08	18
DK.	98	
REF	99	

- A. What kind of work do you normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED, OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, WHETHER IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

ASK IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED.

9. Last week was your (wife/husband) working full-time, part-time, going to school, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time (35 hours or more)	01	
Working part-time (1 to 34 hours)	02	
With a job, but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation or strike.	03	
Unemployed, laid off, looking for work	04	
Retired	05	19
In school	06	20
Keeping house	07	
Other (Specify) _____	08	
INAP.	97	
DK.	98	
REF	99	

- A. What kind of work does (He/She) normally do? (OBTAIN JOB TITLE, DUTIES, INDUSTRY, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYEE. IF FARM, OBTAIN NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED AND RENTED, IRRIGATED OR NONIRRIGATED.)

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF RESULTS LETTER TO NASIS79 RESPONDENTS,
INFORMATION LETTER TO NASIS77 STUDY PARTICIPANTS, 1981

AND

LETTER TO NASIS79 RESPONDENTS WHO REFUSED PARTICIPATION, 1981

June 1, 1980

Dear Study Participant:

I want to thank you for being willing to take time in both 1977 and 1979 to be interviewed for the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys. You are one of 1840 people in Nebraska who are part of a long-term study of quality of life in Nebraska.

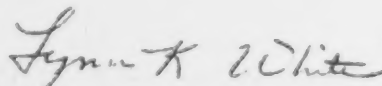
The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are a joint effort on the part of the University of Nebraska and state government. Their object is to provide information for state agencies who are planning programs in areas like health services, alcoholism, agricultural extension work, and welfare services. By working together in a large survey like this, these agencies save many thousands of dollars annually in the cost of gathering data. The data they get from you, a representative sample of Nebraskans, ensures that these plans will be responsive to the needs and wishes of the people of Nebraska.

A second purpose of the surveys is to monitor quality of life in Nebraska. The survey contains a battery of questions on community satisfaction, economic circumstances, and public issues. Through your answers to these questions we can assess the reactions and attitudes of Nebraskans on issues of public concern. The information which you give us on these issues is given the widest possible circulation. Each year after the survey we write 10-12 reports summarizing the results. Data from your 1979 responses, for example, were used in reports on attitudes toward taxes, attitudes toward water use projects and conservation, and on Nebraskans' progress toward voluntary home energy conservation. These reports are sent to the Governor, to each State Senator, and to our Congressmen as well as to newspapers and radio stations around the state. Thus your views get wide circulation plus the backing of a prestigious scientific study to give them greater weight. In the last year your data have been used at all levels of government to try to make government more aware of public needs and views.

It is our belief that the surveys in which you have taken part are making an important contribution to a greater understanding of Nebraska and its changes. The surveys not only help us measure quality of life, but also help us improve it. As part of our long-term project, we will be calling you again in the Spring of 1981 to get your reactions to changes in the last two years. I hope you feel that a half hour of your time every other year is a good investment in Nebraska's future.

On the back of this sheet are listed some of the highlights of our findings, plus a list of the reports we have put out this year. We would be glad to send you more detail or to answer any questions you might have.

Sincerely,



Lynn K. White, Ph.D.
Director
Bureau of Sociological Research

- . . . In spite of high inflation, more Nebraskans felt their financial situation was getting better than thought it was getting worse. Actual percentages: 39% better, 41% same, and 20% worse than two years ago. Interestingly, this trend held true for farmers too: 41% said better and only 15% worse.
- . . . While economists tell us that the sales tax tends to fall heaviest on lower income people, over 51% of our respondents feel that this is the most fair form of taxation. The tax they believe is least fair is the property tax.
- . . . Over two-thirds of our sample believe that Nebraska has a water shortage now or will have in the near future. The majority of our sample is in favor of doing something about this, most favoring regulation of water use rather than higher prices to control use. Respondents were clear, however, in preferring local governments or National Resource Districts to do the regulating as opposed to state or federal government.
- . . . During the last two years, most Nebraskans have not felt increasingly threatened by crime: 75% said their community is as safe from crime as it was two years ago, but whereas 13% felt their communities were less safe only 8% said they felt safer. Older people and people living in Omaha were the most likely to feel increasingly threatened.
- . . . Surprisingly, only about half of Nebraskans reported lowering their Winter thermostat settings between 1973 and 1979. Those who changed the most were not the lower-income people who were most affected by price changes, but the better off and the more highly educated. The continually escalating cost of home heating may change these findings in two years.
- . . . About 20 percent of our sample changed residences between 1977 and 1979. Interestingly, these people were drawn almost equally from those people who in 1977 said they intended to move as from those who told us in 1977 that they weren't intending to move. Clearly intention to move is not a good predictor of moving behavior. Most of the movers simply changed houses in the same community, but 8% of our sample left the state and another 3% changed counties. Most of this movement was the result of exchange between urban communities: Lancaster and Sarpy counties gained most of the new residents, both drawing heavily on Douglas County. Cass, Hall, and Seward counties also grew.
- . . . Contrary to what you might expect, 80% of the parents in our sample say that their children are required to do regular chores around the house, but only 50% pay their children a regular allowance. For kids 10 and older, the average work load is 3-5 hours per week and the average allowance, for those kids who get them, is about \$3.00.

Reports from the 1979 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey include the following: Unfortunately, the cost of reproducing them reduces our ability to distribute all of them to everyone. As a participant in the study, we would be pleased to send you one report free. We will have to ask for 75¢ for each additional report you request in order to cover copying costs.

- Report 2 Taxes: Are They Fair?
- Report 3 Nebraska's Children -- Learning to Work
- Report 4 Nebraskan's Evaluation of Their State Government
- Report 5 Nebraskans and State Water Policy -- Private Use and Industrial
- Report 6 Energy: Voluntary Household Conservation in Nebraska
- Report 7 Nebraskans and State Water Policy -- Agricultural Use
- Report 8 Nebraskans and Their Mental Health
- Report 9 Nebraska's Multiple Melting Pot
- Report 10 Employed Wives and Marital Adjustment
- Report 11 In Sickness and In Health

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research

January 5, 1981

Hello!

I wanted to thank you again for your willingness to give your time to be interviewed in the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Our biennial survey will begin again on February 1st, so sometime between February 1 and April 15, one of our interviewers will be calling you again.

By being one of the 2000 individuals that forms our survey panel, you are making a unique contribution to the State of Nebraska. Your opinions on public policy issues, on the state of the economy, on taxes, and the environment are being carefully monitored and the changes you tell us about are used to represent the views of all of the citizens of Nebraska. Thus, your participation lets you speak with a strong voice, not only for yourself, but also for others like yourself.

I hope you will be willing to give your time again this year to continue your participation in the survey. The half hour you give every two years is an important contribution.

Sincerely,



Lynn K. White, Director
Bureau of Sociological Research

LKW:ss

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

Department of Sociology
Bureau of Sociological Research

March 20, 1981

Dear Study Participant:

I wanted to write again and request that you reconsider participating in our re-interview survey of Nebraskans. As we indicated earlier, it is very important for us to re-interview each person who took part in the earlier study so that we can see how the quality of life has changed for different groups of people in the state.

You may not be aware of it, but the results of the study are used in important ways. The Legislature, for example, used the results of our study which you participated in in order to introduce legislation which gives older people a break on their utility costs and also for a bill on the Homestead exemption for property tax. The information was also used to draw up that state plan for recreational facilities in Nebraska. Believe me, the data from the survey will be used in a way that will benefit you as a citizen of Nebraska.

We are very concerned that we include all of the earlier participants in the re-interview. If you are willing to participate, but are uncomfortable doing so over the telephone, we would be happy to send an interviewer to your home or make some other arrangement you would find convenient. I would urge you to call me if you have any questions about the survey or its purposes and uses. You can call me collect at 402-472-3672 any week day. You may also call the University of Nebraska Office of Information at 402-472-2167 if you want assurance of the legitimacy of our survey. I want to assure you again that your answers will be kept perfectly confidential. One of our interviewers will be calling you again in a few days to see whether you would be willing to participate.

Sincerely,



Lynn K. White
Director, Bureau of
Sociological Research

LKW:ss

APPENDIX E

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

NASIS

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

1981

*****IMPORTANT*****

Each time you come to interview, be sure you have with you:

1. Your interviewer's manual
2. Name and Address List
3. Progress Report Forms
4. Tracking Sheets
5. Two sharpened pencils
6. A set of cover sheets
7. Copies of the interview schedule

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Statement of Professional Ethics:*

All interviewers for the Bureau of Sociological Research are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of Policy:

The Bureau is a non-profit organization that only undertakes studies that it views as important to society or contributing to scholarly knowledge. It does not undertake secret research or conduct studies for the sole benefit of one individual, company, or organization. It does not conduct research for any commercial or profit-making firms.

The rights of human subjects are a matter of primary concern to the Bureau and all study procedures are reviewed to ensure that individual respondents are protected at each stage of research. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified. Careful procedures are followed to ensure that identity of individuals will not be compromised.

The Bureau's strict precautions to protect the anonymity of respondents will be undermined if the interviewer does not treat information concerning respondents with equal regard. Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals in personal interviews, and they are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear and observe in a respondent's home. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information, whether it relates to the interview itself or includes extraneous observations concerning the respondent's home, family, and activities.

*Adapted from the Policy Statement of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

A. Introduction

The respondents you are calling have all been interviewed before for NASIS. We are attempting to re-interview each respondent from the 1977 survey and a small selection of respondents from 1978. This will have some good points as well as some drawbacks. In the first place it means that you should get very few refusals, since all of these people have agreed to help us in the past. It does, however, mean that we have to find a particular person rather than selecting households at random. Some respondents will not have moved during the period since the last interview and it will be a relatively simple matter to find them at home and get their interview. Other respondents will have moved, will have changed their telephone numbers, will have given us false names, etc. These people will have to be traced, a process we call "tracking."

B. Tracking

To the extent possible we have identified all of the people needing to be tracked before interviewing started. Thus, when you get a cover sheet, we have already done some work on this respondent and have every reason to believe that he/she is still at that telephone number. It is still possible, however, that you will find that the respondent you are seeking is no longer at the number you call. In this instance, we are asking the interviewer to get as much information as possible and, if unable to immediately locate the respondent, to turn the cover sheet back to the "Tracking" stack. We have specially trained a few people as trackers and it will be their job to find the current address and telephone number of our respondent and return corrected cover sheets to the stack.

Calling Schedules

The Interviewer Supervisor will arrange your calling schedule. If you are assigned a time on a given day, it is extremely important that you are there. If you cannot be there for any reason, it is your responsibility to find a replacement. A list of the other interviewers and their telephone numbers will be provided to you for this purpose. If it is impossible to schedule another interviewer, call your supervisor as soon as possible. Failure to follow these procedures can lead to your termination from the project.

Daily Procedures

A. Checking In

The first thing you should do each time you come into the office to work, is to sign yourself in and check your mailbox. Memos to the entire staff as well as interview schedules which need correction will be placed in your mail box. Don't forget to sign out too.

B. Preparing to Interview.

You should provide yourself with a set of schedules and a set of cover sheets for each shift. The schedules have a sequence number. These are in a very special order and should always be used in order, the smallest number first. When you return unused schedules to the office, be very careful to place them back in order. In selecting cover sheets, you should first look through the call-back stack and find those that have been called previously at other times or where it is indicated that the respondent would be at home during your shift. After you have selected these, you may select new cover sheets. Be very careful not to mix up the stacks of cover sheets; they are carefully labeled on the shelves. Take a stack of tracking sheets with you each time you interview.

C/ The Cover Sheet

Each cover sheet specifies a particular telephone number and a particular respondent. If the respondent is known to have moved since the last interview, the appropriate telephone number and address will be handwritten toward the right-hand side of the cover sheet under the heading, "new address and new telephone number." All telephone numbers must be prefaced with '9'. If applicable, the area code will be printed immediately before the seven-digit number.

D. Making the Calls

1. Each call you make must be recorded in the call-back record on the face of the cover sheet. For each call, record your initials, the hour of day, date, day of the week, and the results of the call.

2. It is possible that the number you dial will be unassigned. If this happens, make one call-back immediately to make sure you dialed correctly. If it is still unassigned, note this under Noninterview Information on the back of the cover sheet and return the cover sheet to the Tracking Stack.

3. If you get an answer, ask to speak to the respondent. If the respondent is available, read the statement in 3 or your own rewording of it. Make it as conversational as possible. Add additional information to reduce suspicion, if necessary. This phase of the telephone interview is most important in securing a successful interview. Be your most convincing and as resolute as possible. The following are points you may want to make:

- . . . It is vital that we re-interview each person in the previous sample. The purpose of the study is to find out how things have changed in Nebraska--are Nebraskans more or less healthy, more or less satisfied with their incomes, their neighborhoods, and their families? We can only measure this change if everyone previously interviewed cooperates.
- . . . The study is sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, directed by Dr. Lynn White. If they have questions about the validity of the survey they can call Dr. White collect at (402) 472-3672 or they can call Mr. Robert Sheldon (402) 472-2167 collect at the Office of University Information.
- . . . The data that we collect have been very useful in many practical instances. For example, data on home ownership and property taxes were used in the legislature during the debate on Homestead Exemptions. Data on health care and health care access are used in drawing up comprehensive state health care plans. Data on recreation are used in planning where to put new parks and recreation facilities.
- . . . We will be glad to send them the results of the survey if they are interested. We have already sent them a selection of news clippings showing some of the results of previous surveys.

4. If the respondent is not there when you reach your number, find out whether the respondent lives there and, if so, when it is likely that you can catch him or her. Check the box on the cover sheet indicating that the respondent is indeed at this number and fill out the call back record, indicating if possible when is a good time to catch the respondent.

5. If the respondent does not live at this number, check the appropriate box under number 2 and try to find out as much information as possible. Try to find out whether the respondent has ever lived there, when and where they might have moved, and, if the present residents have never heard of the respondent, how long they themselves have lived at this number. All of the information should be entered onto a tracking sheet--even if it is all negative. Remember, you are not a trained tracker. You should, however, get as much information as possible to aid the trackers while you are on the line. In the

case where the person you are talking to knows exactly what the respondent's new telephone number is, however, by all means go ahead and attempt to get the interview. Be sure to: 1) enter the new telephone number and address (if possible) on the face of the cover sheet; 2) check the box under 2 which indicates that the respondent has moved; 3) check on the back of the cover sheet that you have tracked the respondent; and 4) attach the tracking sheet. For respondents who have moved out of state there is a special, very short, interview form. Copies of this form are available on the storage shelves; take one only if needed. Again, it is not intended that you serve as trackers; use this procedure only if you are given a definite number where the respondent can be reached--do not look through telephone directories or engage in any search procedures.

6. If you get no answer or a busy signal, dial back immediately to make sure you have the correct number. If you still don't get an answer, fill out the details of the call-back form and return the cover sheet to the call-back stack at the end of your shift.

7. We will keep calling each number until we get either a refusal or a completion. If we get no answer at all after five calls, however, we will institute special procedures to make sure it is a working number. If you get the fifth NA, as recorded on the call-back sheet, mark this category in the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the special stack for Five Call Backs.

8. Attach your interviewer label to the cover sheet only in the instances where you "close out" a cover sheet: where you complete an interview, where the respondent refused, or where you find that the respondent is deceased. All other close outs will be done by the trackers.

9. The Call-Back Record is our primary means of tracing the progress of an interview. It is vital that each call you make be recorded on this sheet, regardless of the outcome. You should use the following codes to indicate the results of your calls. Other alternatives should be indicated as clearly as possible.

CI Completed Interview

PCI Partially Completed Interview

REF Refusal by Respondent

NA No Answer

RA Respondent Absent

B Line Busy

TRACK Respondent not at that number (unassigned number),
Needs to be tracked

Interview Schedule Instructions

A. Introduction

This interview should average 40-45 minutes. It is designed so that much of the material is precoded; only a few questions are open-ended or require probing. Most questions should be asked verbatim unless otherwise indicated. There is a wide variety of questions and we think both you and the respondent will find it interesting. The interview schedule has been extensively pre-tested and we do not believe you should have difficulty with any of the items. Any problems or questions you do have, however, should be reported immediately to your field supervisor, the Bureau staff, or the study director. If you are not completing the questionnaire correctly, we may request you to return to correct your mistakes--often at your own expense! A certain proportion of your interviews will be verified by your field supervisor. This means that your supervisor will contact the respondent again and verify that the

Interview was actually taken and all of the questions asked. Any evidence of fabricated respondents or responses will lead to immediate termination of employment. Accuracy and completeness are absolutely essential for a good, reliable interview. If you follow instructions carefully and are attentive in the training session, we believe you will find the interview task a rewarding and enjoyable experience.

B. General Comments on the Schedule Format

1. Be careful about skip patterns. They are clearly indicated if you read the interview carefully--as you should!

2. Do not read respondents information typed in all capital letters. This is for your information. Headings not typed all in capitals are read to respondents.

3. Do not read the respondent all of the alternatives unless indicated.

4. Read all the questions verbatim, except where it clearly states that you are to use your own words. Do not vary wording or emphasis from interview to interview. If the respondent does not understand the question, first try reading it again. If the respondent still doesn't understand or asks, "What do you mean by . . ." or "Could you explain what . . . means?" you should try to redirect it to the respondent by giving them the response categories as suggestions. Tell them you want them to answer as they understand the question. If this doesn't work, you should record a DK (don't know) answer. In the cases where the schedule suggests that you probe for further details, you have some latitude in rewording or restructuring the question.

5. Circle the appropriate response or fill in the space for answer. Always fill in spaces as specified (e.g., if three columns, a 4 would be 004).

6. Do not write in the space to the right of the line in the right-hand margin.

7. Try to keep the interview moving! Often the respondent may want to talk a lot about a subject; try to prod them on (nicely) and proceed with the interview.

8. It is better to record more detail than necessary rather than too little. There is plenty of space in the schedule for comments and non-precoded categories. If you are in doubt about what category to assign a response - - don't. Give full information and leave it to the coders. To ensure that they see these questions, mark the question number clearly in the clear space on the left-hand side of the first page of the schedule. This is very important as sometimes the interviewer tends to summarize too much. Avoid this.

9. DK means "Don't Know." REF means "Refused."

10. There are two forms of the interview schedule. Some sets of questions are in only one form. Watch for these sections.

C. The Front Page

Basic information on the interview is included on the first page. First, write interviewer's number on the schedule (this may be done following the interview if you wish). The cover sheet will have an I.D. number in the upper right-hand corner. Record this number in #1. This is very important as it permits us to match cover sheets to interview schedules. Be sure it is accurate! In #2 record the time of first

contact with the selected respondent. Record time to the minute-- do not try to round or estimate. Later, after you finish the interviewer ratings at the end of the schedule, record the exact time you finish in #3. All time should be entered using a 24-hour clock, e.g., 8 in the evening is 20:00. Compute length of interview and code as #4. Record date of interview and day of the week in #5 and #6.

D. Summary Table of Persons in the Household.

1. Read through questions 1-6 for each member of the household. IF there are more than ten in the household, record information on additional people below the table.

2. In computing years of schooling completed, do not count nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten years. Completing fifth grade would be recorded as 5 years. Thus students currently in the sixth grade have only completed 5th grade and would be recorded as 5 years. Children who have not yet started school have 0 years.

3. Babies under the age of one year are recorded as 00 years of age.

4. In coding highest degree, use the following codes:

- 0 Less than high school diploma
- 1 High school diploma or GED (general education degree)
- 2 Jr. or Community College Degree; Associate Degree; two-year degree
- 3 Bachelor's Degree (B.A. or B.S.)
- 4 Master's Degree (M.A. or M.S. or M.S.W.)
Dentistry; Optometry; law; ministry; chiropractor
- 5 Doctor's Degree (Ph.D. or M.D.) J.D. or Juris Doctor (advanced law degree).

5. Code the Status of each member of the household in the survey as either the respondent, the respondent's spouse, the selected child, or other. For several of the questions, a sample of children is necessary. If the respondent lists any children between 4 and 17 in the household, use the child selection table printed on the cover sheet

to select a child within that age range to inquire about. Circle '3' (selected child) as this child's status in the survey and mark the child's name down on a piece of paper so that you can refer to the child by name in the appropriate questions (85-89).

E. Directions for Specific Items

7. You will have to refer back to the cover sheet to determine the town or county they are currently living in. You should note this before you enter the schedule so that you don't have to take time out at this stage to look it up. If they ask how big an area we would include in defining their neighborhood, town, or community, don't give them any guidance but tell them to use their own definition.
12. A condominium could be either a town house or an apartment. We want the building type, not the ownership status.
- 12.B. This question concerns number of units in the respondent's building rather than in the entire complex. If it is greater than 96, you will have to just code 96.
13. Exclude balconies, porches, unfinished attics, utility rooms, walk-in closets. If an unfinished basement room is used to sleep in, count it. If they share rooms with another family, include them. A room has four permanent walls; screens are not permanent. The wall need not be all the way to the ceiling to qualify.
22. If more than one category fits, choose the one highest on the list.
- 22.B. Be as specific as possible here!! Just "teacher" or "foreman" is not enough. Be much more specific. Don't be afraid to put down too much information. It is sometimes helpful to know place of employment, e.g., meat cutter at Safeway, at Farmland, etc. Be sure and get the detail specified for farmers. This is very important. This information should be gathered only for current

job, or in the case of former workers, most recent job. In cases where respondent has two jobs, get detail for main job.

22.C. Refers to time with this employer, not to particular occupation.

For farmers, time on this land or in that region.

23-23.C. Same as 22, 22.b., and 22.c.

30. There are two errors in the skip patterns in this question. If the answer to 30 or to 31.A is other than "yes," you should skip to question 31.

29-31. These questions refer to natural children only, not foster or adopted.

35. Use your own words to get marital history, altering the wording you use to fit the circumstances you already know, i.e., their information for the Summary Table. Do not make any assumptions, however, but go ahead and verify each answer. For example, a woman who reports that she is widowed and has been married only once can be asked at what age she got married followed by, "your husband is no longer living is he?" and then a question about her age when her husband died. You should go ahead and verify that this was her only marriage.

39. If they give a very general category of religion, for example, "Christian," record this as Other and probe for the name of the church they attend.

41,43,44. These questions about having the same religion refer to the exact same denomination, but not necessarily the same congregation. If they need an age reference for the two questions on their religion when growing up, tell them before they were 10.

45. If a person says they belong to two racial/ethnic groups, ask for the one they usually consider themselves. If they cannot choose, record the two groups in Other.

59. This question is attempting to find out what recent actions people have taken in the last 12 months. We are concerned here only with actions taken for the first time in the last 12 months. For example, annual storm door installation would not count. Use the response categories to code each response, but do not use them as probes. If a respondent simply says, "no," then code 2--do not ask for further information. If they volunteer additional information, fit the response as best as possible into the other codes.
- 67.A. If the respondent does not know whether the car should be classified as, say, compact or mid-size, get a description of the car and write it in the left margin. The coders will have a list they can use to fit cars into the appropriate categories. Be sure to get a complete model name, such as Dodge Monaco Wagon.
- 60.C.1. This question applies only to those who use the first three means of transportation listed above: private cars or trucks, company vehicles, or vanpools.
61. If their first choice is newspapers and their second is magazines, they will receive two 4's. If they have no second choice, circle DK.
78. Yes, the State of Nebraska does have an ombudsman. The man currently filling the position is Marshall Lux. He has an office in the capitol building.
85. This is a complex set of questions and you will need to pay attention very carefully. Note that they are concerned only about recreational activity in the last 12 months. Only children 4-17 are eligible for these questions. Note that all questions concerning location, satisfaction, etc. are to be asked only about the respondent. If the child was the only participator, do not ask. Use your own

words to fill out the chart. Use the chart itself as a guide to the appropriate questions. Where no place is indicated for the answer to be coded, the question is not to be asked.

CAMPING: Staying in a cabin is not camping. Question about tents vs. RVs refers to where respondent slept. If respondent slept out of doors or in a tent, then it is tent camping. If this is 100%, record only 97.

HUNTING: Because there are significant numbers of people who go along on hunting trips, but are not really intending on shooting anything and do not carry guns, If they say they or child went hunting, follow it up by asking if they were actually carrying a gun. If not, skip the rest of the hunting questions.

86-89. Here you may have to reassure respondents that we will not release any information about our respondents to the Game and Parks Commission.

97. This includes ophthalmologists and osteopaths, but not opticians, optometrists, or chiropractors.

97.B. A clinic is not a building with several doctors in it who are basically independent practitioners, but something like Planned Parenthood or the County Health Clinic. If in doubt, specify exactly what the respondent means by clinic and leave uncoded. The HMO would be a doctor's office.

97.D. The reference here is to their family doctor or general doctor rather than their specialist if they have seen both. If they have regularly scheduled appointments, code 96.

100. This includes admission for out-patient surgery.

101.A. Health Central would be insurance through employer, as would most Blue Cross/Blue Shield and Aetna plans. It may take a probe to determine if they pay for all of the insurance or whether it is a group plan through their employer. Note that CHAMPUS (federal employees' insurance) and military insurance are now "insurance through employer" rather than Other.

101.B. This question includes health insurance cost of the entire family. It does not include employer's contribution, but simply amount paid by respondent (often through payroll deduction).

101.E. This refers to respondent's medical treatment only, it does not include other family members. This does not include payments for drugs or the cost of health insurance.

102-104. Do not read the categories. Record the limitation as clearly and completely as possible, verbatim if possible. Probe for more information if not complete enough in your estimation.

107-150. You should read the response categories until you are sure the respondent has them firmly in mind. After this, you need to read the categories again only when the response categories change. Read the questions themselves verbatim and do not offer any explanation or qualification of them.

170. This refers to family income or individual income if living alone. In the case of several unrelated persons living together as a household, this includes only the respondent. Read all of the categories and code each one. Veteran's payments includes all payments to veterans: GI Bill, disability, pensions, etc.

172. This information is required only for those who have moved since the last interview. For them it is vital. Carefully and legibly record their current address fully in the boxes. For people living in the country get their location as accurately as possible, so that we could pinpoint within a mile or two where the person lives. (For example, one mile north of the junction of Highway 77 and Highway 2.)

173. You may reword this or elaborate any way you wish to secure this information.

F. Post-Interview Ratings

Record the time that the interview is completed before filling out the post-interview ratings. Answer the post-interview questions as fully as possible using your best judgment. Always give a thumbnail sketch, even if the interview went smoothly with no problems. We want your impression of how the interview went and any complications you noted.

EDITING

After you have finished with an interview and have filled out the post-interview ratings and marked your times on the front page of the schedule, then you should give your schedule a final check before you turn it in. Check:

1. Skip patterns. Call back if you wrongly skipped something.
2. Fill in blanks you left empty during the interview. For example, put in prefacing zeroes where necessary, compute months employed if you jotted down years during the interview, etc.
3. Check for impossible patterns (for example, never married, age at first marriage is 21) and call back to verify. If possible, you should catch these during the interview.

4. Jot numbers of questions which concern you on the front cover of the schedule.
5. Check carefully that responses you have written down as "other, specify" cannot be coded into the precoded categories above.

Bureau of Sociological Research Staff,	
Lynn White	
Sharon Selvage	472-3672
Irene Bettenhausen	
Interviewer Supervisor,	
Marilyn Waldron	464-2847
Study Director, Evenings	
Lynn White	483-5021

APPENDIX F

INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

SHEET NO.

**NASIS -
INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD**

[illegible]

APPENDIX G

CODING INSTRUCTIONS, CODING SHEETS
AND INDUCTIVE CLASSIFICATION FORM, AND
INDUCTIVE CODES FOR CORE QUESTIONS

CODING INSTRUCTIONS - NASIS 1981

GENERAL

Coding is done on the special coding sheets from which the keypunching is done. Follow all instructions carefully. If the instructions do not provide the answer to a special situation, put the schedule you are working on aside until you can clear with the project director what you should do. Don't try to think of your own solution! Three people may decide to treat the same situation in three different ways, reducing the reliability of the coding.

All information must be recorded accurately. Some of the schedules you code will be coded again by someone else to check on your coding accuracy and reliability. Any problems found in coding will be called to your attention as soon as found to correct the problems quickly. It should be emphasized again that if you are in doubt, ask.

The most common coding technique is Inductive classification (I.C.). This technique is used to code open-ended items for which we have not assigned a set of pre-determined categories. A master I.C. sheet for each I.C. item will be kept in a place all coders can access. The first response you receive is assigned a code of 1., and a brief but accurate summary of the response is written next to the number 1. on the I.C. Coder Form. The person adding the category also includes their initials and the date the category was added. Always check through the list to see if any previously assigned I.C. category fits. A perfect fit is normally not necessary unless so specified. If a category is not already available, a new one should be added to the list and assigned the next number in sequence.

Record all codes right-justified, i.e., a 1 in a 3-column field would be 001. Unless directed otherwise, code zeroes if inappropriate or no answer.

If the question was not filled out for any reason, leave blank unless otherwise instructed.

Specific Instructions

On each coding sheet the first four columns have already been filled in with the project number, 2 1 2 8. The next four columns (5-8) are to be filled in with the serial number (assigned number) which is hand-written at the very top right-hand corner of the interview schedule. Columns 9-14 are for the six-digit I.D. number of the respondent. Please be accurate as this number is used to merge the code sheets with the pre-coded information which is already keypunched. The I.D. number assigned to you, the coder, is recorded in columns 15-16. The two-digit card number will be recorded in columns 17-18.

Card No. 12

<u>Question</u>	<u>Columns</u>	<u>Instructions</u>
1-4	19-20	Count the number in the household and place in columns 19-20. Look for an indication of more than 10 people in the household.
1-4	21-22	Determine which of the following categories the household will fall into and record in columns 21-22. If the household does not fit into these categories, create an I.C. sheet starting with code 13 and describe the household with that code. 1. husband-wife only 2. husband-wife, dependent children 3. husband-wife, dependent children other relatives 4. husband-wife, dependent children, other relatives, non-relatives 5. husband-wife, dependent children, non-relatives 6. one person household 7. two or more non-relatives living together 8. parent with own children 9. parent with own children, other relatives 10. parent with own children, other non-relatives 11. parent with own children, other relatives, non-relatives 12. two or more relatives not elsewhere classified

<u>Question</u>	<u>Columns</u>	<u>Instructions</u>
	23	Number of residents 18 years of age or older.
	24	Number of residents between the ages of 6 and 17.
	25	Number of residents 5 years of age or younger
8.B.	26-27	Reason for involuntary move
8.B.	28-29	"Other" reason for moving
11.A.	30-31	Reason for thinking about moving - involuntarily
11.A.	32-33	"Other" reason for thinking about moving
11.B.	34-35	Where in Nebraska intending to move
22.B.	36-37	Respondent's S.E.I. Code. Assign the S.E.I. Code from the list provided. Do this as accurately as you can. If an occupation is not on the list, find the best substitute. If you still have problems, save it and ask the project director. <u>Assign 00 if No Occupation.</u> DK = 98; REF = 99.
22.B.	38-39	Respondent's Occupation Type Code. Assign from the list provided. If not enough information is available, consult the director. No Occupation = 00; DK = 98; REF = 99.
23.B.	40-41	Spouse's S.E.I. Code. Same as 22.B. <u>Code 97 if no spouse.</u>
23.B.	42-43	Spouse's Occupation Type Code. Same as 22.B. <u>Code 97 if no spouse.</u>
39.	44-45	Respondent's "Other" religion (current)
39.A.	46-47	Respondent's "Other" denomination (current)
41.A.	48-49	Respondent's Childhood "Other" denomination
41.A.	50-51	Respondent's Childhood "Other" religion
42.	52-53	Spouse's current "Other" denomination
42.	54-55	Spouse's current "Other" religion
43.A.	56-57	Spouse's Childhood "Other" denomination
43.A.	58-59	Spouse's Childhood "Other" religion
46.	60-61	"Other" political preference

<u>Question</u>	<u>Columns</u>	<u>Instructions</u>
59.G.	62-64	"Other" energy-saving measures
62.	65-67	Needed energy information. List verbatim as well as coding.
66.	68-69	"Other" plan for gasoline emergency
67.	70-71	"Other" policy
74.	72-73	"Other" source of help for state problem
75.	74-75	"Other" source of help for local problem
77.		Don't code, but keep a verbatim list.
85.E.1.	76-77	Improvements for Camping
85.E.1.	78-79	Improvements for Fishing

Card No. 13

85.E.1.	19-20	Improvements - Hunting
92.F. /	21-22	Respondent's "Other" source of help
93.F. /	23-24	Family's "Other" source of help
95.	25-27	Accidents or Injuries
97.B.	28-29	"Other" clinic
99.	30-31	"Other" means to get to Doctor's
100.D.	32-33	"Other" way of paying for treatment
101.A.	34-35	"Other" type of Insurance plan
101.F.	36-37	"Other" weakness in health insurance plan
102.B.	38-40	Reason for limitation in dressing, bathing, eating, etc.
103.B.	41-43	Reason for limitation in moving about
104.B.	44-46	Reason for mechanical aid

QuestionColumnsInstructions

GEOCODING -- Code for each respondent, whether they have moved or not.

- 47 The first digit of the telephone area code. Look on the cover sheet for the area code and enter a "3" if the area code is 308, and a "4" if it is 402.
- 48-50 Telephone prefix
- 51-53 County Code. Take this 3-digit number from the list in the code book. If they have moved, the county will be listed in Q. 172. If they have not, you will have to look it up on the printout from earlier years.
- 54-57 City Code. Take this 4-digit number from the list of city codes in the code book. Check the answer to Q. 9. If the respondent does not live in a town or city, code 9996. If respondent has moved, the city will be listed in Q. 172. If they have not, get the city from the last address on the cover sheet

ONLY FOR THOSE WHO HAVE MOVED

58-61 X-Axis

62-65 Y-Axis

Enter only if the respondent has moved. Locate the community or place they live using question 172. Record to the nearest 10th. For example, someone living on line 14 would be recorded as 14.0. If they live in town, it would be

___ . ___ 0; North of town would be ___ . ___ 1;
 Northeast, ___ . ___ 2;
 East, ___ . ___ 3;
 Southeast, ___ . ___ 4;
 South, ___ . ___ 5;
 Southwest, ___ . ___ 6;
 West, ___ . ___ 7;
 Northwest, ___ . ___ 8;
 If exact location of town not given, it would be ___ . ___ 9.

Project _____

INDUCTIVE CLASSIFICATION (I.C.) CODER FORM

ITEM # _____

DESCRIPTION

of Columns _____

Sheet _____ of _____

[illegible]

NASIS-81
Date Coded _____
Coder I.D. _____

CARD NO. 12

Project #	2	1	2	8	Serial #
6	7	8	9	10	I.D. #
11	12	13	14	15	Coder I.D. #
16	Card #	2	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	HH #
26	27	28	29	30	HH Type
31	32	33	34	35	18 or Older
36	37	38	39	40	#6 - 17
41	42	43	44	45	#0 - 5
46	47	48	49	50	8.B. Invol. Move
51	52	53	54	55	8.B. Othr. Reason move
56	57	58	59	60	11.A. Why think
61	62	63	64	65	Invol. Move
66	67	68	69	70	11.A. Other Reason-Move
71	72	73	74	75	11.B. Where In NE Move
76	77	78	79	80	22.B. R's SEI Co
					22.B. R's Occup. Type
					23.B. S's SEI
					23.B. S's Occup Type
					39. R's Other Current Relig
					39. A. R's Other Current Denom.
					41.A. R's Chldhd Other Denom.
					41.A. R's Chd
					Other Religion
					42. S's Current Other Denom.
					42. S's Current Other Relig
					43.A. S's Chldhd Other Denom.
					43.A. S's Chldhd Other Rel
					46. Other Poli
					Pref
					59. G. Other Energy Saving Measures
					62. Ener.Nd
					Info
					66. Other Plan Gas Emerg.
					67. Other
					Policy
					74. Other Src Help - State
					75. Other Src Help-Local
					85.E.1. Improve. - Camping
					85.E.1. Improve - Fishing
					BLANK

2	1	1	2	2	3	8	4	Serial Number	5
				I. D. #					
6		7		8			9		10
								Coder I.D. #	
11		12		13			14		15
						85.E.1. Improvements-Hunting			
16	1	17	3	18			19		20
92.H.J. R's Other Source Help			93.H.J. Family's Other Source			95. Accidents			
21		22		23			24		25
or Injuries			97.B. Other Clinic			99. Other Means			
26		27		28			29		30
Get to Dr.		100.D. Other Way Pay				101.A. Other Type Ins.			
31		32		33			34		35
101.F. Other Weakness in Ins.			102.B. Limitation-Dressing, etc.,						
36		37		38			39		40
103.B. Limitation - Moving About						104.B. Mechanical Aid			
41		42		43			44		45
	Area Code		Telephone			Prefix			
46		47		48			49		50
Co. Code						City Code			
51		52		53			54		55
			X- Axis						
56		57		58			59		60
	Y - Axis								
61		62		63			64		65
End of Card									
66		67		68			69		70
71		72		73			74		75
76		77		78			79		80

INDUCTIVE CODES FOR NASISB1 CORE QUESTIONS

Coder I.D.

- 01 Geneva Baker
- 02 Judy Scott
- 03 Marilyn Hitz

Household Type

- 01 Husband-wife only
- 02 Husband-wife, dependent children
- 03 Husband-wife, dependent children, other relatives
- 04 Husband-wife, dependent children, other relatives, non-relatives
- 05 Husband-wife, dependent children, non-relatives
- 06 One person household
- 07 Two or more non-relatives living together
- 08 Parent with own children
- 09 Parent with own children, other relatives
- 10 Parent with own children, other non-relatives
- 11 Parent with own children, other relatives, non-relatives
- 12 Two or more relatives not elsewhere classified
- 13 Husband-wife, relative
- 14 Husband-wife, non-relatives
- 15 Two or more relatives and non-relatives
- 16 Husband-wife, other relatives, non-relatives

Items 8.B. and 11.A. Involuntary Move

- 01 Had a fire so rebuilt and will move back to original site
- 02 Too expensive to live in a house on fixed income
- 03 Death in family/smaller home became available
- 04 Folks moved out of town
- 05 Interstate is coming through
- 06 Ill health forced me to move into senior citizen's center/from home
- 07 Couldn't keep house any more (housework)
- 08 Lost job - no income
- 09 House was sold/is being sold
- 10 Kids in neighborhood were vandalizing trailer
- 11 Man is in the military
- 12 Selling house - divorce
- 13 Had a baby
- 14 Landlady wanted to rent apt. to her relatives
- 15 Son wanted her to move out - she lived with him for years
- 16 Lost rental farm

Items 8.B. and 11.A. Involuntary Move (Continued)

- 17 If we can't make it financially
- 18 Husband very ill
- 19 Lived on ranch where spouse worked - man sold it
- 20 R. lived with parents and they wanted smaller house
- 21 Military service
- 22 In a HUD that was too large for our size family, so had to move

Items 8.B. and 11.A. "Other" Reason to Move

- 01 Will retire
- 02 Health is not good
- 03 Moved to a nicer place/better house
- 04 Could not pay utility bills anymore
- 05 House too big/wants smaller house
- 06 Want (my wife) to have new house
- 07 Wanted to live in the country/acreage
- 08 Built new house
- 09 Because of age and ability would be only reason
- 10 I retired
- 11 Closer to college/school
- 12 Continue education
- 13 Retirement home
- 14 Wanted to live in white neighborhood; more and more blacks kept moving into my area
- 15 Quit going to college
- 16 Need more room because we have one dog; might get another to breed dogs
- 17 Wanted different house
- 18 Nothing to do in this town
- 19 Children worried about my safety - I have arthritis
- 20 I'm in a wheel chair - we are thinking of moving to warmer weather
- 21 Weather, no mountains or ocean/geographic change
- 22 Marriage
- 23 Closer to school
- 24 Neighborhood run down
- 25 Want to raise livestock and own food
- 26 Better schools
- 27 To settle an estate
- 28 Sold home (for good price)
- 29 Inherited a house
- 30 Too expensive to live in this area
- 31 Wanted a house (he rents)
- 32 Chance job won't be available in 2 years
- 33 Marriage problems
- 34 Too busy of a street
- 35 Moving back to farm
- 36 Health reasons and previous living unit not kept up
- 37 Place was sold
- 38 Moved here from college
- 39 Climate/weather

Items 8.B. and 11.A. "Other" Reason to Move (Continued)

- 40 More to do there
- 41 Three months in Europe and rent too high
- 42 Better neighborhood/location
- 43 Will graduate and want to move into own apt.
- 44 Weather and old age
- 45 Move off campus
- 46 Wanted to try living on my own (tired of living with parents)
- 47 Like to live on farm
- 48 Want to live someplace else
- 49 Don't like North Platte/Eagle
- 50 Change in marital status
- 51 To escape high taxes
- 52 Unable to keep up lawn work
- 53 Dislike where we are/location
- 54 To go out and preach the gospel
- 55 Closer to Doctor
- 56 Cheaper to live in smaller house
- 57 Closer to recreational facilities and cleaner air
- 58 I dislike Omaha/and I want a place that has a downtown
- 59 Lower rent/free rent
- 60 For a better income
- 61 Retirement - warmer climate
- 62 Closer to friends
- 63 Wanted own ranch
- 64 Noisy complex/too noisy
- 65 Like to live in town
- 66 Graduation
- 67 Lost roommate
- 68 Son-in-law killed so I moved in with daughter
- 69 Didn't like living in sorority
- 70 To move to Lincoln area/prefer Lincoln
- 71 Just out of school (didn't say graduate)
- 72 Hate Nebraska/get out of State
- 73 Landlord doesn't maintain property
- 74 Moved to smaller town
- 75 Wants to live off military base
- 76 Recreation - move to a lake
- 77 Dissatisfied with Alliance
- 78 Disciplinary problems with son
- 79 Must buy bigger house for a tax break
- 80 Change of life style
- 81 Want a house without stairs
- 82 Not getting along with family
- 83 To take care of family home (husband's mother called to Arizona)
- 84 Like the country and rent is cheaper
- 85 Fixed up house on husband's business property - no rent or payments
- 86 Too much land for us now
- 87 Likes Northeast Lincoln
- 88 Personal preference
- 89 To join military
- 90 Bad wages - taxes - environment
- 91 Bought trailer home
- 92 Close in town - went blind
- 93 Wanted townhouse instead of apt.

- 94 To live in a nursing home
- 95 Larger house
- 96 Real estate investment
- A1 House too drafty; want warmer house
- A2 Bought a condominium
- A3 To expand horizons
- A4 To find a better house and school
- A5 Because of crime rate
- A6 Student teaching in Hastings
- A7 Wanted apt. with air conditioning
- A8 To move into apt. while redecorating house
- A9 To move back in (house) after redecorating
- B1 Want smaller home and yard because of age
- B2 Rent too high for income
- B3 They live in underground house
- B4 Left town

Item 11.B. Where in Nebraska

- 01 Hastings
- 02 Back to original farm
- 03 Omaha
- 04 Angora
- 05 Rural community
- 06 Don't know
- 07 North Platte
- 08 Grand Island
- 09 35 miles south of Eddyville, Nebraska
- 10 Auburn or Howells - in country
- 11 Millard or Elkhorn area
- 12 Valley
- 13 Around Leigh
- 14 Ashland
- 15 Elwood
- 16 Emerson
- 17 Kearney
- 18 near Broken Bow
- 19 Cedar Rapids
- 20 Boys Town
- 21 Wayne
- 22 York
- 23 Crete
- 24 Ogallala
- 25 Lincoln/close to
- 26 LaVista
- 27 Kimball
- 28 Scottsbluff
- 29 Close town nearby
- 30 Pierce or Kearney
- 31 Beaver Crossing area
- 32 Norfolk
- 33 Minden

Item 11.B. Where in Nebraska (Continued)

- 34 Hansen's Lake, Bellevue, Nebraska
- 35 Millard or Bellevue
- 36 Farm place in Hickman area
- 37 Summer Haven Resort Area
- 38 Rural area near Plattsmouth
- 39 South Sioux City
- 40 Comstock

Occupational Type Codes Used on Occuatiops

- 01 Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers
- 02 Managers, Officials and Proprietors
- 03 Clerical and Kindred Workers
- 04 Sales Workers
- 05 Craftsmen and Foremen
- 06 Operatives
- 07 Non-farm Laborers
- 08 Private Household Workers
- 09 Service Workers
- 10 Farm Laborers or Foremen
- 11 Military
- 12 Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, Irrigation not ascertained
- 13 Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, non-irrigated
- 14 Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, secondary Irrigation
- 15 Farmer owning 2500 or more acres, primary Irrigation
- 16 Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, Irrigation not ascertained
- 17 Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, non-irrigated
- 18 Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, secondary Irrigation
- 19 Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, primary Irrigation
- 20 Farmer owning 500-999 acres, Irrigation not ascertained
- 21 Farmer owning 500-999 acres, non-irrigated
- 22 Farmer owning 500-999 acres, secondary Irrigation
- 23 Farmer owning 500-999 acres, primary Irrigation
- 24 Farmer owning 220-499 acres, Irrigation not ascertained
- 25 Farmer owning 220-499 acres, non-irrigated
- 26 Farmer owning 220-499 acres, secondary Irrigation
- 27 Farmer owning 220-499 acres, primary Irrigation
- 28 Farmer owning less than 220 acres, Irrigation not ascertained
- 29 Farmer owning less than 220 acres, non-irrigated
- 30 Farmer owning less than 220 acres, secondary Irrigation
- 31 Farmer owning less than 220 acres, primary Irrigation
- 32 Farmer renting 500 or more acres, Irrigation not ascertained
- 33 Farmer renting 500 or more acres, non-irrigated
- 34 Farmer renting 500 or more acres, secondary Irrigation
- 35 Farmer renting 500 or more acres, primary Irrigation
- 36 Farmer renting 220-499 acres, Irrigation not ascertained
- 37 Farmer renting 220-499 acres, non-irrigated
- 38 Farmer renting 220-499 acres, secondary Irrigation
- 39 Farmer renting 220-499 acres, primary Irrigation

Occupational Types Codes Used on Occupations (Continued)

- 40 Farmer renting less than 220 acres, Irrigation not ascertained
- 41 Farmer renting less than 220 acres, non-irrigated
- 42 Farmer renting less than 220 acres, secondary irrigation
- 43 Farmer renting less than 220 acres, primary irrigation
- 44 Rancher, 5,000 or more head of cattle
- 45 Rancher, 3,000-4,999 head of cattle
- 46 Rancher, 1,500-2,999 head of cattle
- 47 Rancher, 750-1,499 head of cattle
- 48 Rancher, 250-749 head of cattle
- 49 Rancher, 100-249 head of cattle
- 50 Rancher, less than 100 head of cattle
- 51 Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
- 52 Farmer, Own, Not Elsewhere Classified
- 53 Farmer, Rent, Not Elsewhere Classified
- 54 Farmer, Not Elsewhere Classified
- 55 Retired, No Other Information
- 56 Farmer-Rancher, Not Elsewhere Classified
- 57 Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, non-irrigated
- 58 Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, secondary irrigation
- 59 Farmer owning 1000-1999 acres, primary irrigation
- 60 Farmer owning 2000-2499 acres, primary irrigation
- 61 Dairy Farmer
- 62 Farmer, Rent, Primary Irrigation
- 63 Hog Farmer
- 64 Rancher-Farmer, Own 1000-1999 acres, 100-249 head cattle
- 65 Farm-Ranch Manager

Items 39, 41.A., 42, and 43.A. "Other" Religion

- 01 Mormon - Latter Day Saints
- 02 Jehovah Witness
- 03 Reorganized Latter Day Saints
- 04 Unitarian
- 05 Christian Science
- 06 Seventh Day Adventist
- 07 Cynl
- 08 Baptist - not Protestant
- 09 Church of Christ - separate from Protestant and Catholic
- 10 Central Church of Christ - different than National Church of Christ
New Testament type of church
- 11 Pentecostal (Evangelist)
- 12 Believe in God but do not attend church
- 13 Christian believer
- 14 Buddhist
- 15 Atheist
- 16 Mennonite
- 17 Church of God and Christ
- 18 Agnostic
- 19 Greek Orthodox
- 20 Bahai
- 21 World Wide Church of God

Items 39.A., 41.A., 42, and 43.A.

"Other" Denomination

- 01 Church of Christ
- 02 Evangelical Free Church
- 03 Congregational
- 04 Christian (Disciples of Christ)
- 05 Mennonite
- 06 Evangelical Covenant
- 07 No denomination/non
- 08 Christian Missionary Alliance
- 09 Evangelical - Non-specified
- 10 Berean
- 11 United Church of Christ
- 12 Church of Christ - Non-denominational
- 13 Nazarene
- 14 Evangelical Reformed
- 15 Frieden's Evangelical
- 16 Mennonite Brethren
- 17 Federated Church
- 18 United Brethren
- 19 Swedish Evangelical
- 20 Seventh Day Adventist
- 21 Church of the Brethren
- 22 First Church of God
- 23 Evangelical (joined United Methodist)
- 24 "Word of Life"
- 25 Christian Scientist
- 26 First Christian
- 27 Inter Faith Non-Denominational
- 28 Central Church of Christ
- 29 Reformed Church of Christ
- 30 Assembly of God
- 31 Reformed Church in America/Dutch Reformed
- 32 Evangelical Mission
- 33 Gospel Tabernacle
- 34 Salem Congregational
- 35 Unaffiliated Church
- 36 Pilgrim Holiness/Holiness
- 37 Salvation Army
- 38 Quaker/Friends
- 39 Attend various Protestant churches
- 40 Christian Church - Fundamentalist Bible Reading Church
- 41 Foursquare
- 42 Community Protestant
- 43 Pentecostal
- 44 Church of England
- 45 Church of God and Christ
- 46 Interdenominational Bible Church
- 47 Christ Temple
- 48 First Covenant
- 49 Unity
- 50 Bible Church
- 51 Plymouth
- 52 Emmanuel Reformed (German)
- 53 Reformed
- 54 Church of God

Items 39.A., 41.A., 42, and 43.A. "Other" Denomination (Continued)

- 55 Country Free Church
- 56 Dunkard/Amish
- 57 Brethren in Christ
- 58 Evangelical Mennonite Brethren
- 59 Evangelical Brethren
- 60 Christian Reformed
- 61 Hope Reformed
- 62 Living Word Fellowship
- 63 Sanctified

Item 46. "Other" Political Preference

- 01 Not registered
- 02 Not a citizen
- 03 Libertarian

NASIS81
CITY CODES

0005	Able	0605	Crawford
0010	Adams	0610	Creighton
0020	Albion	0615	Creston
0025	Alda	0620	Crete
0040	Alliance	0625	Crofton
0045	Alma	0640	Curtis
0080	Arapahoe	0650	Dakota City
0085	Arcadia	0660	Danbury
0090	Arlington	0680	Davey
0095	Arnold	0695	Daykin
0105	Ashland	0700	Decatur
0125	Auburn	0710	Deshler
0130	Aurora	0730	Diller
0175	Bassett	0750	Doniphan
0180	Battle Creek	0780	Dunning
0185	Bayard	0785	Dwight
0195	Beatrice	0790	Eagle
0200	Beaver City	0795	Eddyville
0215	Beemer	0800	Edgar
0230	Bellevue	0810	Elba
0240	Belvidere	0815	Elgin
0245	Benedict	0825	Elkhorn
0250	Benkelman	0830	Elm Creek
0255	Bennet	0835	Elmwood
0260	Bennington	0845	Elwood
0265	Bertrand	0855	Emerson
0275	Big Springs	0880	Ewing
0280	Bladen	0885	Exeter
0285	Blair	0890	Fairbury
0300	Blue Hill	0895	Fairfield
0305	Blue Springs	0905	Falls City
0335	Bridgeport	0930	Fordyce
0345	Broadwater	0945	Franklin
0355	Broken Bow	0950	Fremont
0360	Brownville	0955	Friend
0370	Bruning	0960	Fullerton
0385	Burchard	0975	Garland
0400	Burwell	0985	Geneva
0415	Byron	0995	Gering
0420	Calro	1010	Giltner
0430	Cambridge	1015	Glenvil
0445	Carroll	1020	Goehner
0465	Central City	1025	Gordon
0475	Chadron	1030	Gothenburg
0480	Chambers	1035	Grafton
0490	Chappell	1045	Grand Island
0515	Clay Center	1065	Gresham
0520	Clearwater	1070	Gretna
0535	Coleridge	1080	Guide Rock
0545	Columbus	1100	Hallam
0575	Cortland	1130	Harrison
0590	Cozad	1135	Hartington

NASIS81 City Codes

Page 2

1145	Hastings	1900	Palmer
1155	Hay Springs	1915	Papillion
1170	Hebron	1920	Pawnee City
1175	Hemingford	1935	Pender
1205	Hickman	1945	Petersburg
1220	Holdrege	1950	Phillips
1255	Howells	1960	Pierce
1265	Hubbell	1965	Pilger
1275	Humphrey	1970	Plainview
		1975	Platte Center
1290	Hyannis	1980	Plattsmouth
1295	Imperial	1985	Pleasant Dale
1310	Inman	2005	Ponca
1345	Juanita	2045	Ralston
1350	Kearney	2060	Raymond
1355	Kenesaw	2065	Red Cloud
1370	Kimball	2130	Rulo
1380	Laurel	2135	Rushville
1383	La Vista	2145	St. Edward
1395	Leigh	2155	St. Paul
1415	Lexington	2175	Schuyler
1425	Lincoln	2185	Scottsbluff
1445	Lodgepole	2190	Scribner
1470	Loup City	2200	Seward
1475	Lushton	2205	Shelby
1490	Lyons	2210	Shelton
1495	McCook	2230	Sidney
1515	Madison	2255	South Sioux City
1530	Malcolm	2285	Stamford
1600	Merna	2290	Stanton
1615	Millard	2295	Staplehurst
1625	Milligan	2345	Stromsburg
1635	Minden	2350	Stuart
1640	Mitchell	2360	Superior
1670	Mullen	2370	Sutherland
1675	Murdock	2375	Sutton
1685	Naper	2385	Syracuse
1695	Nebraska City	2390	Table Rock
1700	Nehawka	2415	Tecumseh
1705	Nelli	2420	Tekamah
1715	Nemaha	2445	Tilden
1730	Newman Grove	2455	Trenton
1735	Newport	2470	Ulysses
1755	Norfolk	2485	Upland
1765	North Bend	2490	Utica
1775	North Platte	2495	Valentine
1790	Oakland	2500	Valley
1815	Ogallala	2520	Verdigre
1825	Omaha	2540	Wahoo
1830	O'Neill	2580	Wausa
1845	Ord	2585	Waverly
1860	Osceola	2590	Wayne
1865	Oshkosh	2595	Weeping Water
1880	Overton	2605	Western
1885	Oxford	2608	Richfield

NASIS81 City Codes
Page 3

2609 Cedar Creek
2615 Weston
2620 West Point
2630 Wilcox
2640 Wilsonville
2665 Winside
2670 Wolbach
2680 Wood River
2690 Wynot
2695 York
2700 Yutan
2706 Morrill
2710 Liscoe
2825 Hansen
3000 Morse Bluffs
9996 Rural Area

CITYSIZE - 1981 Census:

0 Open Country
1 Under 500
2 501 - 1,000
3 1,001 - 1,500
4 1,501 - 2,000
5 2,001 - 2,500
6 2,501 - 3,000
7 3,001 - 3,500
8 3,501 - 4,000
9 4,001 - 5,000
10 5,001 - 6,000
11 6,001 - 7,000
12 7,001 - 10,000
13 10,001 - 15,000
14 15,001 - 20,000
15 20,001 - 30,000
16 Grand Island
17 Lincoln
18 Omaha

001	Adams (13)	055	Douglas (1)
003	Antelope (11)	057	Dundy (20)
005	Arthur (19)	059	Fillmore (9)
007	Banner (22)	061	Franklin (17)
009	Blaine (26)	063	Frontier (16)
011	Boone (10)	065	Furnas (17)
013	Box Butte (23)	067	Gage (14)
015	Boyd (24)	069	Garden (22)
017	Brown (24)	071	Garfield (26)
019	Buffalo (15)	073	Gosper (16)
021	Burt (6)	075	
			Grant (19)
023	Butler (8)	077	Greeley (26)
025	Cass (4)	079	Hall (12)
027	Cedar (25)	081	Hamilton (12)
029	Chase (19)	083	Harlan (17)
031	Cherry (24)	085	Hayes (20)
033	Cheyenne (21)	087	Hitchcock (20)
035	Clay (13)	089	Holt (24)
037	Colfax (10)	091	Hooker (18)
039	Cuming (6)	093	Howard (12)
041	Custer (26)	095	Jefferson (14)
043	Dakota (3)	097	Johnson (7)
045	Dawes (23)	099	Kearney (15)
047	Dawson (16)	101	Keith (19)
049	Deuel (21)	103	Keya Paha (24)
051	Dixon (25)	105	Kimball (21)
053	Dodge (5)	107	Knox (25)

Planning and Development Region numbers are in parentheses following county name.

109	Lancaster (2)	451	Saline (8)
111	Lincoln (18)	453	Sarpy (1)
113	Logan (18)	455	Saunders (4)
115	Loup (26)	457	Scotts Bluff (22)
117	McPherson (18)	459	Seward (8)
119	Madison (11)	461	Sheridan (23)
121	Merrick (12)	463	Sherman (26)
123	Morrill (22)	465	Sioux (23)
125	Nance (10)	467	Stanton (11)
127	Nemaha (7)	469	Thayer (14)
129	Nuckolls (13)	471	Thomas (18)
131	Otoe (4)	473	Thurston (6)
133	Pawnee (7)	475	Valley (26)
135	Perkins (19)	477	Washington (5)
137	Phelps (17)	479	Wayne (11)
139	Pierce (11)	481	Webster (13)
141	Platte (10)	483	Wheeler (26)
143	Polk (9)	485	York (9)
145	Red Willow (20)		
147	Richardson (7)		
149	Rock (24)		

APPENDIX H

LIST OF VARIABLES

List of Variables in the NASIS-1981 Archive SPSS File

The names of most variables reflect the number of the item in the interview schedule. Therefore, VAR9 would be the information asked in the question number 9 ("Do you live on a farm, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?"). Some questions did not have numbers, or there were multiple questions asked under the same number. If multiple questions were asked under the same number, then each item is followed either by an A, B, C ... or in some more complex cases where it already has a letter, by sequential numbers after the letter.

The primary items without numbers are those from the summary table at the beginning of the interview which gives basic demographic characteristics for all persons in the dwelling unit. These variables have been given two-part labels. The first is a set of letters which abbreviates the variable number, for example DEGREE indicates highest degree of the person listed and MARITAL gives marital status. These letters are followed by a number which identifies persons in the household by the order in which they were listed in the summary table. Thus MARITAL2 would tell the marital status of the second person listed. Another variable identifies the person who was the respondent and moves all the information about them into a separate set of variables. These use the same alphabetic label, but are followed by the letter 'R' indicating respondent; for example, MARITALR. If the label is followed by the letter 'S', it describes the respondent's spouse. The child respondent selected for question 85 is described in another set of summary variables followed by the letter 'C'.

Variables that were not punched directly but coded from the interview schedule before punching are often designated by an 'I' prefix followed by the number of the item on the schedule.

Created variables do not have a name with a number, but are given a name that clearly indicates what they are (e.g., COUNTY is the county the household is located in).

NOTICE OF ADDITIONS:

OCCUCATR	Respondent's occupation in categories
OCCUCATS	Spouse's occupation in categories

will be added immediately following CWATE.

Variable Name	Variable Label
PROJ	Project number
ID	I.D. number assigned to each respondent
TYPE	Type of Schedule
INTERV	Interviewer identification
PANELNO	Panel identification number off cover sheet
BEGAN	Time interview began on 24-hour clock
ENDED	Time interview ended on 24-hour clock
DURATION	Length of interview in minutes
DATE	Date interview completed -- month and day
DAY	Day of week interview completed
RELATN1	Relationship of respondent number 1 to principal income earner
SEX1	Sex of respondent number 1
AGE1	Age of respondent number 1
MARITAL1	Marital status of respondent number 1
SCHOOL1	Years of schooling of respondent number 1
DEGREE1	Highest degree of respondent number 1
STATUS1	Status in survey of respondent number 1
RELATN2	Relationship of respondent number 2 to principal income earner
SEX2	Sex of respondent number 2
AGE2	Age of respondent number 2
MARITAL2	Marital status of respondent number 2
SCHOOL2	Years of schooling of respondent number 2
DEGREE2	Highest degree of respondent number 2
STATUS2	Status in survey of respondent number 2
RELATN3	Relationship of respondent number 3 to principal income earner
SEX3	Sex of respondent number 3
AGE3	Age of respondent number 3
MARITAL3	Marital status of respondent number 3
SCHOOL3	Years of schooling of respondent number 3
DEGREE3	Highest degree of respondent number 3
STATUS3	Status in survey of respondent number 3
RELATN4	Relationship of respondent number 4 to principal income earner
SEX4	Sex of respondent number 4
AGE4	Age of respondent number 4
MARITAL4	Marital status of respondent number 4
SCHOOL4	Years of schooling of respondent number 4
DEGREE4	Highest degree of respondent number 4
STATUS4	Status in survey of respondent number 4
RELATN5	Relationship of respondent number 5 to principal income earner
SEX5	Sex of respondent number 5
AGE5	Age of respondent number 5
MARITAL5	Marital status of respondent number 5
SCHOOL5	Years of schooling of respondent number 5
DEGREE5	Highest degree of respondent number 5
STATUS5	Status in survey of respondent number 5
RELATN6	Relationship of respondent number 6 to principal income earner
SEX6	Sex of respondent number 6
AGE6	Age of respondent number 6
MARITAL6	Marital status of respondent number 6
SCHOOL6	Years of schooling of respondent number 6
DEGREE6	Highest degree of respondent number 6
STATUS6	Status in survey of respondent number 6
RELATN7	Relationship of respondent number 7 to principal income earner
SEX7	Sex of respondent number 7
AGE7	Age of respondent number 7
MARITAL7	Marital status of respondent number 7
SCHOOL7	Years of schooling of respondent number 7
DEGREE7	Highest degree of respondent number 7
STATUS7	Status in survey of respondent number 7

RELATN8	Relationship of respondent number 8 to principal income earner
SEX8	Sex of respondent number 8
AGE8	Age of respondent number 8
MARITAL8	Marital status of respondent number 8
SCHOOL8	Years of schooling of respondent number 8
DEGREE8	Highest degree of respondent number 8
STATUS8	Status in survey of respondent number 8
RELATN9	Relationship of respondent number 9 to principal income earner
SEX9	Sex of respondent number 9
AGE9	Age of respondent number 9
MARITAL9	Marital status of respondent number 9
SCHOOL9	Years of schooling of respondent number 9
DEGREE9	Highest degree of respondent number 9
STATUS9	Status in survey of respondent number 9
RELATN10	Relationship of respondent number 10 to principal income earner
SEX10	Sex of respondent number 10
AGE10	Age of respondent number 10
MARITAL10	Marital status of respondent number 10
SCHOOL10	Years of schooling of respondent number 10
DEGREE10	Highest degree of respondent number 10
STATUS10	Status in survey of respondent number 10
VAR7	Satisfaction with community
VAR7A	Convenience of neighborhood
VAR7B	Condition of houses in the neighborhood
VAR7C	Quality of public schools in the neighborhood
VAR7D	Overall liking of neighborhood
VAR7E	Neighborhood safer than two years ago?
VAR8	Living in same residence as two years ago?
VAR8A	Number of times moved in past two years
VAR8B1	Why moved - lack of space or privacy?
VAR8B2	Why moved - closer to services?
VAR8B3	Why moved - own a house?
VAR8B4	Why moved - involuntary?
VAR8B5	Why moved - change in family status?
VAR8B6	Why moved - fear for safety?
VAR8B7	Why moved - closer to work?
VAR8B8	Why moved - closer to kin?
VAR8B9	Why moved - job opportunity or transfer?
VAR8B10	Why moved - other reasons?
VAR9	Type of residence
VAR9A	Work in city of 2500 or over?
VAR10	Anyone in household actively engaged in farming or ranching?
VAR11	Likely to move in next two years?
VAR11A1	Why moving - lack of space or privacy?
VAR11A2	Why moving - closer to services?
VAR11A3	Why moving - own a house?
VAR11A4	Why moving - involuntary?
VAR11A5	Why moving - change in family status?
VAR11A6	Why moving - fear for safety?
VAR11A7	Why moving - closer to work?
VAR11A8	Why moving - closer to kin?
VAR11A9	Why moving - job opportunity or transfer?
VAR11A10	Why moving - improve housing conditions?
VAR11A11	Why moving - other reasons?
VAR11B	Where thinking of moving?
VAR12	Kind of housing unit
VAR12A	What floor is apartment on?
VAR12B	Number of apartments in the building?

VAR12C1	Complex has play areas?
VAR12C2	Complex has parking lots or garages?
VAR12C3	Complex has stores?
VAR12C4	Complex has laundry room?
VAR12C5	Complex has recreation room?
VAR12C6	Complex has lobby?
VAR13	Number of rooms in house
VAR14	Neighborhood income diversity
VAR14A	Neighborhood age diversity
VAR14B	Neighborhood lifestyle diversity
VAR15	Neighbors living in same home as three years ago?
VAR16	Housing preference
VAR17	Feel you might disturb neighbors?
VAR18	Own your own home?
VAR19	Years at current residence
VAR20	Number very close friends in community
VAR20A	Very close friends in neighborhood?
VAR21	Number close relatives in community
VAR22	Working past week?
VAR22A	Ever work as long as one year?
VAR22C	How long at this job? (Months)
VAR22D	Satisfaction with job
VAR23	Spouse working past week?
VAR23A	Spouse ever work as long as one year?
VAR23C	How long has spouse been at this job? (Months)
VAR24	Overall happiness rating
VAR25	Relative income rating
VAR26	Financial prospects versus two years ago
VAR27	Should mothers work outside the home?
VAR28	Husband should be the main breadwinner?
VAR29	Number of children
VAR30	Expect to have more children?
VAR30A	How many more children?
VAR30B	How many more children in the next four years?
VAR31	Preferred number of children
VAR32	Ideal number of children
VAR33	Living children 21 or older?
VAR34	Number of living children 21 or older
VAR35	Number of times married
VAR35A1	Age at marriage - marriage number 1
VAR35B1	Marriage number 1 intact?
VAR35C1	Reason for end of marriage number 1
VAR35D1	Respondent's age at end of marriage number 1
VAR35A2	Age at marriage - marriage number 2
VAR35B2	Marriage number 2 intact?
VAR35C2	Reason for end of marriage number 2
VAR35D2	Respondent's age at end of marriage number 2
VAR35A3	Age at marriage - marriage number 3
VAR35B3	Marriage number 3 intact?
VAR35C3	Reason for end of marriage number 3
VAR35D3	Respondent's age at end of marriage number 3
VAR35A4	Age at marriage - marriage number 4
VAR35B4	Marriage number 4 intact?
VAR35C4	Reason for end of marriage number 4
VAR35D4	Respondent's age at end of marriage number 4
VAR36	Marital happiness rating
VAR37	Marital Communication rating
VAR38	Thought about divorce in past two years?
VAR39	Religious preference

VAR39A	Protestant denomination
VAR40	Attend religious services in past seven days?
VAR41	Same religious preference when growing up?
VAR41A	What was religious preference when growing up?
VAR41B	Year changed to current preference
VAR42	Spouse's religious preference
VAR43	Spouse have same religious preference when growing up?
VAR43A	What was spouse's religious preference when growing up?
VAR43B	Year changed to current preference
VAR44	Did you and spouse have same religious preference when married?
VAR45	Race
VAR46	Political preference
VAR46A	Strength of party affiliation
VAR46B	Closer to which political party?
VAR47A	Voted past two years?
VAR47B	Attended council meetings in past two years?
VAR47C	Written letter to editor in past two years?
VAR47D	Joined a community organization in past two years?
VAR47E	Worked in a political campaign in past two years?
VAR48	World is in for hard times?
VAR49	Take money from rich and give to poor?
VAR50	Today's children have a wonderful future?
VAR51	Obligation to help those in need?
VAR52	Technology will increase the standard of living?
VAR53	Farmers should ask for high food prices?
VAR54	Keep as large an income as you can get?
VAR55	Not fair to bring children into the world?
ENR56	Thermostat setting when home during the day
ENR56A	Thermostat setting during night
ENR56B	Thermostat setting when nobody home
ENR56C	Have a fireplace?
ENR56C1	Hours fireplace in use in an average week
ENR57	Thermostat setting for air conditioning last summer
ENR58A	Hours per week when no one home in an average week
ENR58B	Days no one at home entire day in past year
ENR59A	Caulked or Weatherstripped?
ENR59B	Installed storm windows?
ENR59C	Installed storm doors?
ENR59D	Added attic insulation?
ENR59E	Added insulation inside walls?
ENR59F	Added outside wall siding?
ENR59G	Other energy actions?
ENR60	Own a motor vehicle?
ENR60A1	Number of full-size autos
ENR60A2	Number of mid-size autos
ENR60A3	Number of compact autos
ENR60A4	Number of subcompact autos
ENR60B	Own motor vehicles other than autos?
ENR60B1	Number of pickups or vans
ENR60B2	Number of mobile homes or recreational vehicles
ENR60B3	Number of motorcycles
ENR60B4	Number of mopeds
ENR60C1	Get to work via private car or truck
ENR60C2	Get to work via company car or truck
ENR60C3	Get to work via carpool or vanpool
ENR60C4	Get to work via public transportation
ENR60C5	Get to work via motorcycle
ENR60C6	Get to work via moped

ENR60C7	Get to work via bicycle
ENR60C8	Get to work on foot
ENR60D1	Number other passengers in first car
ENR60D2	Number other passengers in second car
ENR61A	Source of energy information - first choice
ENR61B	Source of energy information - second choice
ENR63	Attended classes in energy conservation?
ENR64	Consider attending energy conservation classes?
ENR65	Gasoline emergency response
ENR66A	Coupon gas rationing
ENR66B	Mandatory carless day
ENR66C	Voluntary carless day
ENR66D	Mandatory 4-day, 10-hour day workweek
ENR66E	Enforce 55 mph speed limit
ENR66F	Odd-even day gasoline sales
ENR66G	Minimum purchase at gas stations
ENR66H	Mandatory carpool-vanpool for work trips
ENR66I	Mandatory fuel efficiency inspections
ENR66J	Mandatory cuts in government vehicle travel
ENR66K	Other suggestions
ENR67	Government control gas during emergency?
POL68	How interested in campaign last fall?
POL68A	Vote in November elections?
POL69A	Interested in local school board
POL69B	Interested in the economy
POL69C	Interested in mayor and city council
POL69D	Interested in governor and state legislature
POL69E	Interested in world affairs
POL69F	Interested in presidential actions
POL69G	Interested in court and jury decisions
POL69H	Interested in energy and oil
POL69I	Interested in local taxes and zoning
POL69J	Interested in Nebraska colleges and universities
POL69K	Interested in defense budget
POL70	I can't influence what Nebraska government does
POL71	Nebraska officials don't care what I think
POL72	State politicians represent the general interest
POL73	Politicians in Nebraska are incompetent
POL74A	State - would ask no one
POL74B	State - would ask state ombudsman
POL74C	State - would ask state senator
POL74D	State - would ask office or agency involved
POL74E	State - would ask governor
POL74F	State - would ask other state official
POL74G	State - would ask local government official
POL74H	State - would ask U.S. representative or senator
POL74I	State - would ask - other
POL75A	Local - would ask no one
POL75B	Local - would ask state ombudsman
POL75C	Local - would ask state senator
POL75D	Local - would ask office or agency involved
POL75E	Local - would ask governor
POL75F	Local - would ask other state official
POL75G	Local - would ask local government official
POL75H	Local - would ask U.S. representative or senator
POL75I	Local - would ask - other
POL76	Ever heard the word 'ombudsman'?
POL77	Know what 'ombudsman' means"

POL78	Does Nebraska have an ombudsman?
POL79	Do Nebraska citizens need an ombudsman?
VAR80A1	Air pollution problem now?
VAR80A2	Air pollution a problem in 20 years?
VAR80B1	Water shortages now?
VAR80B2	Water shortages in 20 years?
VAR80C1	Water pollution now?
VAR80C2	Water pollution in 20 years?
VAR80D1	Nuclear waste now?
VAR80D2	Nuclear waste in 20 years?
VAR80E1	Available electricity, natural gas, and gasoline now?
VAR80E2	Available electricity, natural gas, and gasoline in 20 years?
VAR80F1	Soil quality now?
VAR80F2	Soil quality in 20 years?
VAR81	Conservation laws for landowners?
VAR82	Increased fuel cost reduced standard of living?
VAR82A	Severe, moderate, or minor reduction?
VAR83	Increased fuel cost will reduce standard of living in 5 years?
VAR83A	Severe, moderate, or minor reduction?
PRK84	Are you an active outdoor person?
PRK85A1	Bike for commuting - self
PRK85A2	Bike for commuting - child
PRK85A3	Days bicycling - self
PRK85A4	Days bicycling - child
PRK85A5	Participate less, more, or same as before
PRK85B1	Bike for recreation - self
PRK85B2	Bike for recreation - child
PRK85B3	Days bicycling - self
PRK85B4	Days bicycling-- child
PRK85B5	Participate less, more, or same as before
PRK85C1	Running or jogging - self
PRK85C2	Running or jogging - child
PRK85C3	Days jogging - self
PRK85C4	Days jogging - child
PRK85C5	Participate less, more, or same as before
PRK85D1	Camping - self
PRK85D2	Camping - child
PRK85D3	Days camping - self
PRK85D4	Days camping - child
PRK85D5	Participate less, more, as same as before
PRK85D6	Location of camping
PRK85D7	Percent non-Nebraska camping
PRK85D8	Satisfaction with facilities
PRK85D9	Percent tent camping
PRK85E1	Fishing - self
PRK85E2	Fishing - child
PRK85E5	Participate less, more, or same as before
PRK85E6	Location of fishing
PRK85E7	Percent non-Nebraska fishing
PRK85E8	Satisfaction with fishing facilities
PRK85F1	Fishing in lake or reservoir - self
PRK85F2	Fishing in lake or reservoir - child
PRK85F3	Days lake fishing - self
PRK85F4	Days lake fishing - child
PRK85G1	Fishing in stream or river - self
PRK85G2	Fishing in stream or river - child
PRK85G3	Days fishing in river - self
PRK85G4	Days fishing in river - child

PRK85H1	Ice fishing - self
PRK85H2	Ice fishing - child
PRK85H3	Days ice fishing - self
PRK85H4	Days ice fishing - child
PRK85I1	Hunting - self
PRK85I2	Hunting - child
PRK85I5	Hunt less, more, or same as before
PRK85I8	Satisfaction with facilities
PRK85J1	Carry a gun - self
PRK85J2	Carry a gun - child
PRK85K1	Hunt mourning dove - self
PRK85K2	Hunt mourning dove - child
PRK85K3	Days hunt doves - self
PRK85K4	Days hunt doves - child
PRK85L1	Hunt upland game - self
PRK85L2	Hunt upland game - child
PRK85L3	Days hunt upland game - self
PRK85L4	Days hunt upland game - child
PRK85M1	Hunt non-game - self
PRK85M2	Hunt non-game - child
PRK85M3	Days hunt non-game - self
PRK85M4	Days hunt non-game - child
PRK85N1	Hunt big game - self
PRK85N2	Hunt big game - child
PRK85N3	Days hunt big game - self
PRK85N4	Days hunt big game - child
PRK85N6	Location of hunting
PRK85N7	Percent non-Nebraska big game hunting
PRK85O1	Hunt waterfowl - self
PRK85O2	Hunt waterfowl - child
PRK85O3	Days hunt waterfowl - self
PRK85O4	Days hunt waterfowl - child
PRK85O6	Location of waterfowl hunting
PRK85O7	Percent non-Nebraska waterfowl hunting
PRK86	Have duck stamp?
PRK86A1	First household member with stamp
PRK86A2	Second household member with stamp
PRK86A3	Third household member with stamp
PRK86A4	Fourth household member with stamp
PRK87	Have fishing permits?
PRK87A1	First household member with permit
PRK87A2	Second household member with permit
PRK87A3	Third household member with permit
PRK87A4	Fourth household member with permit
PRK89	Were any of these permits free?
PRK89A	How many free permits in household?
VAR90	How is health in general
VAR91	Ever felt nervous breakdown coming?
HLT92	Mental, emotional, nervous problem?
HLT92A1	First treatment place
HLT92A2	Second treatment place
HLT93	Anyone else in household have these problems?
HLT93A	Did they seek professional help?
HLT93A1	First treatment place
HLT93A2	Second treatment place
HLT94	Reduce activities due to illness?
HLT94A	How many days were activities restricted?
HLT92A	Ever seek professional treatment?

HLT94B	Did you have to stay in bed?
HLT94C	How many days did you spend in bed?
HLT95	Have you had any accidents or injuries?
HLT96	Long term illness this year?
HLT96A	Discussed it with doctor
HLT97	Have you seen a doctor this year?
HLT97A	How many doctor visits this year?
HLT97B	Where do you see your doctor?
HLT97C	Do you usually see a particular doctor?
HLT97D	How many days to get a doctor's appointment?
HLT97E	How long do you have to wait in the doctor's office?
HLT98	How many minutes does it take to travel to the doctor's office?
HLT99	How do you get to your doctor's office?
HLT100	Number of admissions to the hospital in the past year
HLT100A	How many times were you admitted
HLT100B1	How many nights - first admittance
HLT100B2	How many nights - second admittance
HLT100B3	How many nights - third admittance
HLT100C	Surgery performed in hospital in past year?
HLT100C1	Was this outpatient surgery?
HLT100D1	Pay for treatment with private insurance
HLT100D2	Pay for treatment yourself?
HLT100D3	Pay for treatment with Medicare?
HLT100D4	Pay for treatment with Medicaid?
HLT100D5	Pay for treatment by other means?
HLT101	Covered by insurance plan?
HLT101A1	Covered by private insurance?
HLT101A2	Covered by employer's insurance?
HLT101A3	Covered by Medicare?
HLT101A4	Covered by Medicaid?
HLT101A5	Covered by other insurance?
HLT101B	Monthly health insurance premium
HLT101C	Insurance plan include dental coverage?
HLT101D	Insurance include alcohol treatment?
HLT101E	Amount actually paid for medical expenses?
HLT101F1	Bad coverage of doctor visits?
HLT101F2	Bad coverage of big illnesses?
HLT101F3	Bad coverage of mental illness?
HLT101F4	Bad coverage of home health care?
HLT101F5	Bad coverage of prescriptions?
HLT101F6	Bad coverage of dental care?
HLT101F7	Bad coverage of other things?
HLT102	Have a limited health condition?
HLT102A	Nature of limiting condition?
HLT103	Health limit use of transportation?
HLT103A	Nature of limiting health condition?
HLT104	Require mechanical aids to walk?
HLT104A	What is the mechanical aid used?
HLT105	Have you seen a dentist in the past year?
HLT105A	Number of visits to dentist in past year?
HLT106	Have you had a routine physical examination in the past year?
HLT106A	Number of routine physicals in the past year?
DPI107	Hands ever tremble enough to bother you?
DPI108	Troubled by hands or feet sweating?
DPI109	Ever troubled by heart beating hard?
DPI110	Feel tired in the mornings?
DPI111	Have trouble sleeping?
DPI112	Ever been troubled by cold sweats?
DPI113	Feel bothered by all sorts of ailments?
DPI114	Ever have loss of appetite?
DPI115	Ill health affect amount of work you do?

DPI116	Do you ever feel weak all over?
DPI117	Do you ever have spells of dizziness?
DPI118	Ever bothered by shortness of breath?
DPI119	Healthy enough to do what you want to?
DPI120	Do you feel in good spirits?
DPI121	Sometimes wonder if anything is worthwhile?
DPI122	Did worry or nerves affect your health?
DPI123	Did worry or nerves cause family problems?
DPI124	Did worry or nerves affect your social life?
DPI125	Did you stay home because of worry or nerves?
DPI126	Did worry or nerves affect your work output?
DPI127	Feel like might be losing your mind?
DPI127A	This feeling bother you physically?
DPI127B	This feeling caused family problems?
DPI127C	Has this feeling affected your social life?
DPI127D	Has this feeling made you stay home?
DPI127E	Has this feeling affected your work output?
DPI128	Times when can't take care of things?
DPI129	Do things not turn out right for you?
DPI130	Blame yourself when things go wrong?
DPI131	How often do you have crying spells?
DPI132	Do you feel you don't enjoy things?
DPI133	Do you feel alone and helpless?
DPI134	Feel like people don't care about you?
DPI135	Do you feel that life is hopeless?
DPI136	How does the future look for you?
DPI137	How often do you think about suicide?
DPI138	Have trouble concentrating?
DPI139	Ever have thoughts that frighten you?
DPI140	Do the same things over to be sure?
DPI141	Get upset or irritable with people?
DPI142	Do you have trouble remembering things?
DPI142A	Does it cause you difficulty?
DPI142B	Keep you from doing what you want?
DPI143	Do people try to pick fights with you?
DPI144	Are people plotting against you?
DPI145	How often do you get really angry?
DPI146	How often do things seem unreal to you?
DPI147	Do you see or hear things that others don't?
DPI148	How often do you have trouble sleeping?
DPI149	Are people powerless over their lives?
DPI150	Rate your nerves - spirits - mental health?
ALC151	Do you drink beer, wine, or liquor?
ALC151A	Did you ever drink beer, wine, or liquor?
ALC152	Do you drink beer?
ALC153	How often do you drink beer?
ALC154	How many beers do you usually drink?
ALC155	How often do you have five or more beers?
ALC156	Do you drink wine?
ALC157	How often do you drink wine?
ALC158	How many glasses of wine do you usually drink?
ALC159	How often do you have five or more glasses of wine?
ALC160	Do you drink liquor?
ALC161	How often do you drink liquor?
ALC162	How many drinks of liquor do you usually have?
ALC163	How often do you have as many as five drinks?
ALC164	Are alcohol problems bad in your town?
ALC165	How about drug abuse in your community?

ALC166	Know of preventive programs in town?
ALC167	Need more community programs?
ALC168	Know of prevent programs in schools?
ALC169	Need more programs in schools?
VAR170A	Income from Social Security or railroad retirement?
VAR170B	Income from ADC or AFDC
VAR170C	Supplemental Security Income
VAR170D	Income from Veteran's payments
VAR170E	Unemployment or workmen's compensation
VAR171	Family income
VAR171A1	Income category - less than \$20,000
VAR171A2	Income category - \$20,000 or more
VAR174	Rate respondent's apparent intelligence
VAR175	How suspicious was respondent before interview?
VAR176	Rate respondent's apparent interest
VAR177	Rate reliability of data obtained
VAR178	How cooperative was the respondent?
IHHNO	Number of residents in the household
IHHTYPE	Household type
NOADULT	Number of residents 18 years or older
NOSCL	Number of school-aged children
NOPRESCL	Number of preschool-aged children
IVAR8B4	Reasons for involuntary move
IVAR8B10	Other reasons for moving
IVAR11A4	Considering an involuntary move?
IVAR11A11	Considering moving for other reasons?
IVAR11B	Where moving in Nebraska?
IVAR22B1	Respondent's SEI code
IVAR22B2	Respondent's occupational type code
IVAR23B1	Spouse's SEI code
IVAR23B2	Spouse's occupational type code
IVAR39	Respondent's other current religion
IVAR39A	Respondent's other current denomination
IVAR41A1	Respondent's childhood other denomination
IVAR41A2	Respondent's childhood other religion
IVAR42A1	Spouse's current other denomination
IVAR42A2	Spouse's current other religion
IVAR43A1	Spouse's childhood other denomination
IVAR43A2	Spouse's childhood other religion
IVAR46	Other political party preference
IENK59G	Other energy saving measures
IENR62	Information to help save energy
IENR66K	Other plans for gasoline emergency
IENR67	Other policies for gasoline emergency
IPOL741	Other source of help - state government
IPOL751	Other source of help - local government
IPRK85D8	Improvements in camping
IPRK85E8	Improvements in fishing
IPRK85I8	Improvements in hunting
IHLT92A	Respondent's other source of professional help.
IHLT93A	Family's other source - professional help
IHLT95A	Accidents or injuries the past two weeks?
IHLT97B	Other clinics to see doctor
IHLT99	Other means to get to doctor
IHLT100D	Other means to pay for treatment
IHLT101A	Other types of insurance
IHLT101F	Other weaknesses in insurance
IHLT102B	Cause of limitation in personal care

IHLT103B	Cause of limitation in transportation
IHLT104B	Cause of limitation in mobility
AREACODE	First digit of telephone area code
PREFIX	Telephone prefix
COUNTY	County code - census designation
CITY	City code - census designation
XAXIS	X-coordinate of Nebraska symap
YAXIS	Y-coordinate of Nebraska symap
PDR	Planning and Development Region
REGION	Region in Nebraska
RELATNR	Relationship of respondent to P. I. E.
SEXR	Sex of respondent
AGE1	Age of respondent
MARITALR	Marital status of respondent
SCHOOLR	Respondent's years of schooling
DEGREER	Highest degree earned by respondent
RELATNS	Relationship of respondent's spouse to P. I. E.
SEXS	Sex of respondent's spouse
AGES	Age of respondent's spouse
MARITALS	Marital status of respondent's spouse
SCHOOLS	Respondent's spouse's years of schooling
DEGREES	Highest degree earned by respondent's spouse
RELATNC	Relationship of respondent's child to P. I. E.
SEXC	Sex of selected child
AGEC	Age of selected child
MARITALC	Marital status of selected child
SCHOOLC	Selected child's years of schooling
DEGREEC	Highest degree earned by selected child
CITYSIZE	Size of place of residence - 1981 census
RURALURB	Type of residence
UNDER18	Presence of residents 6 to 17 years old
UNDER6	Presence of residents 0 to 5 years old
AGER5	Age of respondent in 5-year categories
AGESE	Age of respondent's spouse in 5-year categories
FAMINC	Family income in categories
HWATE	Weight for household sample
PWATE	Weight for personal sample - adjusted for sex
CWATE	Weight for sample of children

NASIS

NEBRASKANS' INTEREST IN GOVERNMENT
AND POLITICS

UNL

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-81 #2

NEBRASKANS' INTEREST IN GOVERNMENT
AND POLITICS

Susan Welch
Department of Political Science

Price: \$1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1981 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the fifth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

In 1981, a representative sample of 1890 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1981 survey are the third wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, and supplemented by the 1980 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1978. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 45 minutes and included questions about environment, health, political interests, energy conservation, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1982 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Helen A. Moore, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1982 NASIS Prospectus.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, supports equal educational opportunity and offers the information listed herein without regard to age, sex, race, handicap, national origin, marital status, veterans status, or religion.

NEBRASKANS' INTEREST IN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS*

In a democracy, control of government rests ultimately with the citizens. Much of this control is indirect, such as when voters elect their representatives. At other times, control is more direct, as when citizens vote in referenda on policy issues. In order to exercise effective control over their government, however, citizens must possess at least a minimal level of information about government and politics. A prerequisite for possessing that information is to give some attention to political issues and governmental institutions. In this NASIS report we will examine the degree to which Nebraskans say they are, in fact, interested in government and politics. Because one aspect of politics may be more salient or interesting to any given voter than another aspect would be, we have tapped interest in a wide variety of political subjects, ranging from "courts and jury decisions" to "the economy," and from "presidential actions" to "the mayor and city council." How much interest do Nebraskans take in these matters? Which Nebraskans take the most and least interest?

THE STUDY

This report is based on the Spring, 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. This was a statewide telephone survey of over 1900 randomly selected households. Respondents from randomly selected half of those households were asked the political interest questions that are the subject of this report. Therefore, we have a sample that is reflective of the Nebraska population within an error range of about 3 percent. This means that there is a 95 percent chance that the sample statistics reported here are within 3 percent of the true responses the entire Nebraska adult population would give.

*The author would like to thank the University of Nebraska Research Council for their financial support of this project on political interest.

FINDINGS

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they were "very interested," "somewhat interested," or "not much interested" in twelve types of institutions and issues related to national, state, or local politics. Table 1 presents the overall responses of "very interested" or "not much interested." At the top of the list in generating interest was the economy. About three fourths of Nebraskans stated they were very interested in that topic, and only 2 percent indicated that they were not much interested. Given the importance of the economy to individual well-being and the media attention that the economy has received in recent months, it may seem surprising that only three-fourths expressed a high level of interest in it. Next in interest were presidential actions. Over two-thirds of our respondents claimed to be very interested in what the president does, and again, only a negligible number claimed to be not much interested. Slightly less in interest was the topic of "energy and oil," somewhat less than 2/3 claimed a high degree of interest in this topic, but again, only a very small minority claimed not to have much interest. These three matters--the economy, presidential actions, and energy and oil--topped the list of political topics of interest to our respondents. All are characterized by a high degree of media attention, and, at least in the case of the economy and of energy, the topics have an immediate impact on the individual citizen.

At the next level of interest are three more topics, varying widely in scope. All are the subject of high interest on the part of slightly over half of the respondents. These topics include local taxes and zoning, the defense budget and world affairs. The first topic, local taxes and zoning, is another of rather immediate impact on citizens, in that their own economic well-being is affected somewhat by the extent of local property taxes. Probably fewer people feel themselves affected by zoning decisions, however. A surprising

12 percent of the sample said they were not much interested in local taxing and zoning decisions. Homeowners are more likely to be very interested in the topic than renters (59% compared to 37%) even though renters obviously pay property tax indirectly through rents. Almost one-quarter of renters said they were not much interested in local taxes and zoning compared to less than 10 percent of the homeowners.

The defense budget and world affairs, topics of high interest to somewhat over half of Nebraskans in our survey, are again topics that receive widespread media attention. The lower general interest, when compared to the economy or presidential actions, might be explained by the fact that fewer people see these topics as having a direct and immediate impact on their lives. Issues of war and peace, either in terms of our own military strategy or events in other parts of the world, obviously seem remote to many people, even though potentially they have the most drastic life-or-death consequences for us. However, relatively few people said these topics were of not much interest to them.

Three of the four items in our next group generally have both less media coverage and less immediate impact on respondents than those higher on the list. About 40 percent of our respondents said they were very interested in the governor and state legislature, their local school board, or the mayor and council. The lower levels of interest evidenced in these institutions as compared with that of the presidency conforms to previous research, national in scope, which has shown that more people focus attention on the national rather than state and local levels. If we examine only those who live in towns and cities and therefore have mayors and councils, almost 46 percent of the respondents are very interested in these groups, slightly more than are interested in the governor, election campaigns or school boards. A fourth item which holds the interest of about 40 percent of the public is the election campaign of 1980. Given the large amount of media attention the election campaign receives, perhaps it is

surprising that these relatively few are interested in it. On the other hand, many people have the feeling that the election campaign is too long, the candidates are not of a very high level, and that no matter who is elected not much will happen. Thus, there is a fairly high level of cynicism associated with the campaign process. Further, given the time elapsed between the survey and the election, perhaps people inaccurately recalled exactly how interested they were in the campaign.

At the lowest levels of public interest were jury and court decisions (34%) and Nebraska colleges and universities (27%). Here again, these institutions lack the dramatic and sustained media attention given to the presidency or world affairs, and particularly in the case of the courts, have little immediate personal salience. Nebraska colleges and universities may have more salience to the average Nebraskan, who may have a relative or friend enrolled, but this type of personal interest obviously does not carry over into interest in the budgets and policies of these institutions.

Thus, we find quite a wide range of interest in different types of political issues and institutions. Some political topics appear to be of interest to a broad majority, while others interest only a small minority. Overall, we find that 15% of our sample claimed to be very interested in almost all (9 to 12) of our 12 items, while at the other extreme 27% were very interested in few or none of the items (0 to 3). And, of course, most Nebraskans were in between in interest, 58% showing a high degree of interest in several, but not all of the political objects. We have sought to provide an explanation for this range in general terms; focusing on the potential combined influence of media attention, and personal relevance of the issue. Now we will turn to some possible other explanatory factors, the personal characteristics of the Nebraskans themselves. In particular, we will explore the extent to which the gender, years of education, age and income of the individual affected his or her levels of interest in these political objects.

Table 2 shows us that age is a significant predictor of interest in every topic except that of world affairs. In most of the other cases, interest rises with increased age. Thus, the older are more interested than the younger in presidential actions, energy and oil, the defense budget, the campaign, the governor and the legislature, mayor and council, and the courts and juries. In the case of local school boards, those in the middle age range (35-54) are more interested than either those older or younger. This undoubtedly reflects the greater proportion of people in the middle age range who are directly affected by the local schools; they have sons and daughters attending those schools. The middle-aged are also more likely than the younger or older to be interested in the economy and local taxes and zoning, although all age groups evidence a strong interest in the former topic. Perhaps this might be explained by the fact that the middle-years group are probably the ones trying hardest to succeed in economic matters--trying to save to buy or pay for homes, educate their children and so forth. The younger age group would contain many who are still in school or who have not fully entered the world of work and mortgage payments, while the older group would contain a high proportion of those whose economic security is reasonably well established.

Education is a significant predictor of interest in 7 of the 12 items. One might expect that interest would rise with education; that seemed true in the case of the economy, the mayor and council, taxes and zoning, and the local school board, where those with high school diplomas or even more education were much more interested than those with less than a high school education. In the case of world affairs, those with some college were more interested than either high school grads or those with less than a high school education. In contrast interest in colleges and universities and political campaigns rises with each increasing level of education. In the case of interest in the governor and state legislature, those with the intermediate levels of education

showed more interest than either those with the least or most education, and there were few significant differences in the other items. Overall, then, it appears that those with more education do have a higher level of interest in political affairs, but the differences are not entirely consistent.

Income is less related to interest in political affairs than age or education. Higher levels of income appear to be related to increasing interest in the economy and local taxes and zoning. Those with higher incomes also appear more interested in the educational issues (local school boards and colleges and universities), although in the latter case it is the middle income who are the least interested. Those with the highest incomes are most interested in political campaigns. Aside from these items, the amount of one's income seems little related to the political interest evidenced.

Finally, Table 3 displays the levels of political interest shown by males and females. There is a great similarity between levels of interest shown by the two groups. Some interesting differences do emerge, however. Males are very much more likely to be interested in the defense budget, and somewhat more likely to be interested in world affairs on the one hand, and courts and jury decisions on the other. Women, on the other hand, are more likely than men to be interested in the affairs of the local school board. Overall, women seem to be very slightly more interested in local politics and issues, men more so in international ones.

CONCLUSIONS

Nebraskans evidence a wide range of degrees of interest in political topics, although most acknowledge some interest in each of the topics. Generally age and education help predict interest with those who are younger or fewer years of formal education showing less interest than older Nebraskans and those with more formal education. Some differences in interest also are shown among income

groups and a few between men and women. However, these factors are less important than education and age.

We began this discussion by noting that to maintain control over their government, citizens must have a knowledge of, and hence interest in it. It is perhaps ironic that Nebraskans, like other Americans, show the most interest in those aspects of politics that they potentially have the least control over. Thus, they are more interested in the economy generally than local taxes, more interested in the presidency than either state or local officials, and more interested in the world affairs than their local school board. To a large extent this reflects the nationalization of politics brought about by media attention, mass transportation, urbanization, industrialization, and the mobility brought about by these factors. These and other forces have changed our nation over the years from a locally-oriented society to one where the local government and local officials are no longer the center of political attention.

TABLE 1.

INTEREST IN POLITICAL CONCERNS

<u>Subject of Interest</u>	<u>% Very Interested</u>	<u>% Not Much Interested</u>
The Economy	76.1	2.0
Presidential Actions	69.7	2.8
Energy and Oil	63.4	4.1
Local Taxes and Zoning	54.3	12.1
Defense Budget	54.2	6.6
World Affairs	51.2	9.5
Mayor and Council*	45.6	8.5
Governor and State Legislature	42.8	7.8
Recent Election Campaign	42.2	12.9
Local School Board	37.6	22.6
Court and Jury Decisions	33.7	13.7
State Colleges and Universities	26.8	21.1

*Note: Includes only those living in towns or cities (N=672). If one includes rural residents too, then only 39.2% are "very Interested" in mayors and councils.

TABLE 2.
INTEREST BY AGE, EDUCATION AND INCOME

	% Very Interested								
	AGE			EDUCATION			INCOME		
	LT35	35-54	55+	LTHS	HS	MTHS	LT 15,000	15,000- 24,999	25+
Economy	75	84	69*	62	78	79*	68	76	85*
Presidential Actions	61	69	81*	76	70	68	72	63	73
Energy and Oil	57	64	70*	63	63	64	62	63	65
World Affairs	52	50	52	49	48	55*	51	47	55
Defense Budget	47	56	60*	52	52	57	54	52	57
Local Taxes and Zoning	46	61	55*	45	56	56	47	70	56*
Campaign	32	46	50*	37	40	46*	38	38	49*
Governor and Legislature	29	45	55*	42	45	41*	42	38	47
Mayor and Council	26	45	47*	34	40	40*	38	36	44
Local School Board	34	51	26*	18	40	42*	25	40	49*
Courts and Juries	21	37	44*	31	33	35	32	30	38
Colleges and Universities	20	31	30*	20	24	33*	27	21	29*

*Significant at .01

TABLE 3.
INTEREST IN POLITICAL CONCERNS BY GENDER

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Difference</u>
The Economy	76.3	75.9	- .4
Presidential Actions	69.5	70.0	.5
Energy and Oil	64.4	62.5	- 1.9
Local Taxes and Zoning	53.7	54.9	1.2
Defense Budget	61.0	47.9	-13.1*
World Affairs	53.6	48.9	- 4.7
Governor and State Legislature	48.6	51.4	1.8
Recent Election Campaign	43.4	41.0	- 2.4
Mayor and Council	39.4	39.0	- .4
Local School Board	35.3	39.7	4.4
Court and Jury Decisions	36.4	31.2	- 5.2
State College and Universities	26.8	26.8	0

TABLE 4.

SUMMARY OF RESPONDENTS WITH HIGH INTEREST

	High Interest In:			
	0-3 Items	4-6	7-9	10-12
Overall	27.3%	28.4%	29.6%	15.2%
<u>Gender</u>				
Males	25.3	28.6	30.2	16.0
Females	28.0	28.2	29.2	14.6
<u>Age</u>				
Less than 35	32.5	38.1	23.8	5.7
35 - 54	21.9	26.3	32.8	18.0
55 +	25.9	20.3	32.5	21.4*
<u>Years of Education</u>				
Less than 12	34.5	29.1	23.5	12.8
12	47.2	26.8	31.2	14.8
More than 12	34.9	30.0	30.0	16.6
<u>Family Income</u>				
Less than \$15,000	31.6	27.8	27.7	12.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20.4	25.9	35.8	17.9*
\$25,000	20.4	25.9	35.8	17.9*

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number

Title

1. Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1981 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: \$7.50.

NAISIS

THE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF
THE "AGE OF LIMITS"

UNL

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-81 #3

THE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF
THE "AGE OF LIMITS"

Lynn K. White

and

David B. Brinkerhoff

Department of Sociology

PRICE: \$1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1981 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the fifth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

In 1981, a representative sample of 1890 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1981 survey are the third wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, and supplemented by the 1980 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1978. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 45 minutes and included questions about environment, health, political interests, energy conservation, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1982 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Helen A. Moore, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1982 NASIS Prospectus.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, supports equal educational opportunity and offers the information listed herein without regard to age, sex, race, handicap, national origin, marital status, veterans status, or religion.

While equality and the distribution of income have been issues in America, this has only rarely been phrased in terms of "us against them" or the "haves vs. the have-nots." Instead of absolute equality, Americans have been interested in equality of opportunity. The plea from the lower classes, successive waves of immigrants, blacks, and hispanics, has been "deal me in" rather than "soak the rich."

This attitude has been traced to the astounding economic expansion that has been a characteristic of the United States' first 200 years, an expansion shared to some extent with other Western nations, but in many ways uniquely American. The expansion and development of a richly endowed, but sparsely settled continent made the fruits of industrialization greater here than anywhere else. While accompanied by significant disparities in income, this abundance could not fail to have implications for our attitudes toward inequality. As a 19th century Socialist noted with chagrin in describing the failure of America to sustain a Socialist party, "all socialist utopias have come to grief on roast beef and apple pie." Perhaps more important than the richness of the American economy was its growth. If one was not rich, it was not impossible that one's sons would do better. The future was rather accurately foreseen to offer the promise of further prosperity.

Many scholars have concluded that this relative affluence plus faith in continued progress have worked together to produce a particular ideology in the United States. Two vital elements of this ideology are an individual rather than a group (political) approach to issues of inequality and a greater tolerance for inequality. Put simply, in an expanding economy it has been easier to wrest a higher income from the environment through individual labor than to try to wrest it from some other group through political action. And, if one was economically disadvantaged, this was acceptable as but a way-station on the road to prosperity. Given the expansion of the economy, many felt that anyone who didn't move up obviously wasn't trying very hard.

These ideas, presented above in simplified form, have been prevalent in American thinking about inequality and the role of the political system in dealing with inequality. This ideology, forged on abundance and growth, has meant little serious confrontation in the United States between the haves and the have-nots (Americans, with the possible exception of black and native Americans, tending to view themselves as the haves and the going-to-haves). While the Republican and Democratic parties have some ideological differences on the issues of distribution and somewhat different constituencies, open class conflict has not been an important feature of our political processes.

If the theories about the relationship between abundance and political processes are correct, then material progress or at least faith in material progress is essential for the continuation of our political structure and the relative absence of class conflict and class antagonism. In the face of warnings about decreases in standards of living, fuel shortages, being in an "age of Limits," and overpopulation, the suggested link between increasing prosperity and political stability causes concern.

This report examines the extent to which material progress, and faith in material progress, are related to political ideology. In particular, we will look at the extent to which faith in the future and material progress are related to an individual's political interest, tolerance for inequality, and desire for political action in the allocation of scarce resources. The data are based on telephone interviews conducted in the Spring of 1981 with a representative sample of 1,890 Nebraskan adults. These data are part of the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey.

Findings

Faith in the Future

In order to test these relationships, we measure faith in the future as respondents' beliefs in the likelihood of material progress. We do not include

the possibility that there may be spiritual or intellectual progress, and focus only on growth in material well-being. Four items are added together to measure this belief: agreement with the first two items shows a pessimistic belief about the future, whereas disagreement with the second two items indicates a pessimistic view. The questions we asked and the responses to each are shown below.

	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u>
1. When I hear about such things as overpopulation and the energy crisis, I worry that the world is in for some really hard times.	11%	68	1	18	1
2. It is hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.	1%	19	5	68	6
3. Children born today have a wonderful future to look forward to.	2%	45	8	41	4
4. I feel confident that new discoveries in technology will allow America to maintain or even improve its standard of living.	8%	77	4	10	1

Obviously, many of the respondents feel optimistic about what the future holds. Yet, there are substantial proportions who feel uncertain or pessimistic about the future: 53 percent cannot agree that children born today have a wonderful future to look forward to and 79 percent worry that the world is in for hard times. Unfortunately, we have no historical data to document whether these responses represent an erosion of confidence or perhaps even an increase. While we may see current threats of overpopulation, scarcity, of nuclear holocaust as reasons for a unique pessimism, events such as the Great Depression, world wars, or even the closing of the frontier may have yielded an equally gloomy message to other generations. Thus, we cannot say either that Nebraskans feel less secure about the future than they have in the past or that they have less reason

to feel secure. What we can conclude is that only 10 percent of the respondents gave an optimistic response to all four of these questions and that fully 50 percent responded pessimistically to at least three of the four.

Experience of Progress

In addition to measuring respondents' faith in progress, we also measure whether they have in fact experienced material progress. The two questions we asked and the responses to each are:

1. What about your financial prospects. Do you feel you are better off this year than you were two years ago at this time, about the same, or worse off?

Better	33%
Same	43
Worse	24

2. Has the increased cost of gasoline, electricity, and natural gas led to a reduction in your family's standard of living in the last five years?

Yes	55%
No	45

These measures suggest that a significant proportion of Nebraskans already feel that they are experiencing decreases in material well-being: over half feel that the increased cost of energy has led to a reduction in their family's standard of living and 24 percent feel that their economic prospects have worsened.

Political Ideology

Significant proportions of Nebraskans are pessimistic about future progress. While a majority feel that new discoveries and advances in technology are likely to alleviate these hard times, the more pressing reality is that many Nebraskans report that they have already suffered decreases in their standard of living and that their economic prospects are worse. To what extent do these declines affect the political ideology of those persons experiencing them? The ideas advanced above lead us to suggest four hypothetical effects:

1. Less tolerance for inequality. We anticipate that inequalities that would previously have been tolerable, because seen as temporary, will now cause more anger and resentment.

2. Greater approval of collective action. Whereas Individuals may have previously relied on their own efforts to secure economic benefits and other scarce resources, we hypothesize that decreases in their material prospects will encourage Individuals to support collective action in the distribution of scarce goods. That is, they will no longer feel they can rely on usual economic principles to ensure that they get a reasonable share and will feel that the rules need to be changed through collective action to ensure that they will get their fair share: for example, legislation to guarantee incomes or to ration scarce goods on the basis of need.

3. Greater political distrust. Resentment and concern about declining standards or prospects are likely to increase cynicism about politicians and to reduce Individuals' beliefs that the political system has been working for and sensitive to their interests.

4. Greater political interest. Given the growing concern for collective action and the growing political distrust we have anticipated, we also anticipate that people will become more aware of political decisions, especially those concerned with scarce resources and economic issues.

In order to examine the validity of these ideas, we have created four measures of political ideology, one related to each of the four hypotheses. To measure tolerance for inequality, we have a three-item scale that summarizes an individual's feelings about the fairness of current distributive systems, both now and in the event of hard times.¹ Approval of collective action was measured by a single item asking whether respondents would favor government

¹Tolerance for inequality measured by degree of agreement with the following statements: during hard times, money should not be taken from the rich to give to the poor; a man should be allowed to keep as large an income as he can get; in times of severe food shortages, farmers are justified in asking the highest price they can get.

control of gasoline during a gasoline shortage or whether they would approve of simply letting the price rise to control consumption. Political distrust was measured by a summary of four items measuring trust in Nebraska politicians² and political interest is a summary of interest expressed in eleven kinds of political issues.³ The three summary measures have been divided at the halfway point and, in the following analysis, we will look at whether people with decreased prospects are above this halfway point rather than at actual levels of political ideology.

The Relation of Beliefs About Progress to Political Ideology

In Table 1, respondent's scores on these four measures of political ideology are presented according to their belief in progress. Because many of these variables are related to income, age, and social class (for example, the well educated are generally more hopeful as well as more interested in political events), findings are adjusted for these three background characteristics. The results can be interpreted as, "aside from the effects of age, income, and education, these are the independent relationships of faith in progress with political ideology."

The results in this table support the theory that belief in material progress is related to political ideology. Specifically, individuals who lack faith in material progress or who have experienced declines in material well-being are more politically interested, less trustful, less tolerant of inequality, and more interested in collective intervention in the distribution of resources.

The first panel in Table 1 shows that individuals who have low faith in the future are more interested in political issues, less trustful that politicians are looking out for their interests, less tolerant of inequality, and much

²Political trust is an index based on four questions concerning trust in Nebraskan government: do politicians represent general or special interests, are they incompetent, do they care what people like me think, and do people like me have much say about Nebraskan government.

³Political interest is an index based on degree of interest expressed in the following events: school board activities, economy, city council, governor and state legislators, world events, President, court decisions, energy policies, defense budget, Nebraska universities, city ordinances.

more favorable to government control of distribution. In each case these differences are "significant," that is, they are large enough that they almost certainly represent real differences in the population rather than being a chance result of the sampling procedure.

In the second and third panels, we see that actual changes in economic conditions also have an effect on political ideology, although not as consistently. These panels offer evidence that a decline in one's financial prospects significantly reduces one's political trust and that both declining financial prospects and declining standard of living are significantly related to support for government control of gasoline distributions. These same persons are also less tolerant of inequalities, but the differences here are not significant.

Discussion

The actual pace of material progress into the future is only conjecture at this point. Some are very hopeful. For example, a scholar from the Hudson Institute recently foretold a world of 12 billion all with a yearly income of \$25,000 in 1980 dollars by the year 2175. On the other hand, we are constantly bombarded by the opinions of experts suggesting that our standard of living has peaked and that we have entered an "age of limits." For example, the blue-ribbon panel appointed by President Carter to study probable changes throughout the rest of this century concluded at the end of a massive study that:

Our conclusions . . . are disturbing. They indicate the potential for global problems of alarming proportions by the year 2000. Environmental, resource, and population stresses are intensifying . . . The trends reflected in the Global 2000 Study suggest strongly a progressive degradation and impoverishment of the earth's natural resource base.⁴

These problems may be averted through concerted action or through technological breakthroughs. Whether or not material progress continues, however,

⁴The Global 2000 Report to the President, Vol. I. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

the belief in its certainty and inevitability may be reduced. The data examined here suggest that if a large segment of the population ceases to believe in progress, much less experiences real declines in its material well-being, there may be significant consequences for political ideology. Specifically, we anticipate a growth of a conflict approach to political issues, a tendency to see economic issues as an "us against them" problem, and a tendency to seek political solutions to problems of distribution. Rather than relying on an expanding economy to increase one's share of the pie, individuals and groups will increasingly demand that the rules for cutting the pie change.

Table 1.

The Relationship Between Faith in Material Progress and Political Ideology,
Based on 1,890 Respondents to the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators
Survey, Controlling for Respondent's Age, Income and Education.

	<u>Political Trust</u>	<u>Political Interest</u>	<u>Tolerance for Inequality</u>	<u>Govt. Control Distribution</u>
	% High	% High	% High	% Favor
TOTAL	58%	47%	40%	64%
<u>Faith in Future</u>				
High	67*	43*	45*	57*
Low	49	50	36	69
<u>Financial Situation Compared to Two Years Ago</u>				
Better	65*	48	42	58*
Same	62	50	41	68
Worse	41	44	36	66
<u>Decreased Standard of Living?</u>				
No			41	60*
Yes			38	68

*Differences in political ideology are statistically significant (at $p < .05$) after controlling for the effect of respondent's age, income, and education.

Because the questions about political trust and interest alternated with the questions on decreased standard of living, respondents were asked to answer one or the other but not both; thus we cannot look simultaneously at these two questions.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number

Title

1. Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1981 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: \$7.50.
2. Nebraskans' Interest In Government and Politics. Susan Welch. Price: \$1.00.

NASIS

NEBRASKANS AND PUBLIC WELFARE

UNL

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-81 #4

NEBRASKANS AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Helen A. Moore

Miguel Carranza

Department of Sociology

and

Department of Public Welfare

Price: \$1.50

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, supports equal educational opportunity and offers the information listed herein without regard to age, sex, race, handicap, national origin, marital status, veterans status, or religion.

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1981 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the fifth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

In 1981, a representative sample of 1890 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1981 survey are the third wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, and supplemented by the 1980 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1978. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 45 minutes and included questions about environment, health, political interests, energy conservation, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1982 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Helen A. Moore, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1982 NASIS Prospectus.

NEBRASKANS AND PUBLIC WELFARE

The provision of social, economic and medical services to people in need is a valued goal in the United States. Since the National Social Security Act of 1935, we have established tax-supported programs that assist dependent children, pensioners, the blind, the unemployed, the victimized and the permanently disabled. As such, virtually every citizen at any income level potentially benefits from these programs. At the same time, since services and benefits are collectively supported through payroll deductions and various taxes, almost everyone is a welfare provider. The life of nearly every Nebraskan is touched in some way by modern welfare.

In this report, we evaluate public response to the continued support of these programs. We will focus on several specific programs that are implemented through the Nebraska State Department of Welfare: day care services to the children of low income families, and medical and social services to the low income, elderly, disabled, and abused. What should be the goals of public welfare programs for these Nebraskans? To what degree are these programs supported by the public in the face of tax cuts and program reductions?

Public opinion data for this report came from the 1980 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. Information was collected in telephone interviews of a representative sample of Nebraska residents. A total of 1916 respondents over the age of 18 years were interviewed in the Spring of 1980. The synopsis of welfare programs administered by the Nebraska State Department of Welfare came from the Nebraska Department of Welfare 1980 Annual Report.

Public Welfare in Nebraska: An Overview

The public welfare system in Nebraska extends programs and services to Nebraskans in many ways. Public welfare programs provided relief services

and emergency food stamps to the victims of the June 1980 Grand Island tornado. Aged and disabled individuals receive supportive services that enable as independent a life style as possible. Victims of abuse and neglect from all socio-economic groups are given protective services and community-based emergency support. The Department of Public Welfare defines its task as providing medical and social services and income maintenance programs to eligible Nebraskans. These three areas of service (medical, social, and economic) are facilitated through Public Welfare offices at the county level. Direct services are provided by licensed vendors, approved individual providers, community agencies, and employees of the county offices.

Nearly one-half of the Department of Public Welfare budget covers medical services. Major services are provided under Title XIX (Medicaid) to Nebraskans with financial need. Approximately 70,000 people are served, including children on ADC (29% of recipients), the aged on Social Security and/or Supplemental Security Income (33%), the blind and disabled (19%), and adults with financial need (19%). Other medical assistance programs included in the Public Welfare system are Emergency Medical Assistance, State Disability, Services for Crippled Children and Refugee Resettlement Assistance.

Social Security programs are funded primarily through Title XX of the Social Security Act. Among the services provided are in-home Chore and Homemaker Services, Transportation, Day Care for Children, Special Services for the Mentally Retarded, Foster Care, Child Protective Services, and Adult Protective Services.

The Income Maintenance programs provide cash payments to needy individuals and families, including Aid to Dependent Children (57.9% of recipients) and State Supplement to the aged, blind or disabled (7.2%). The remainder of the Income Maintenance programs include Emergency Assistance, State Disability, Refugee Resettlement Assistance, and Food Stamps (34%).

Other programs which fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Welfare include the Work Incentive Program which provides services to parents in job training, the federally funded Nebraska Energy Assistance Program and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Distribution Program.

FINDINGS

Services to the Abused or Disabled

Services to the abused or disabled constitute a considerable portion of the budget and energies of the Department of Welfare in the State of Nebraska. Nebraska respondents show a very strong support for the continuation of these services even in the face of declining tax dollars. As indicated in Table 1, this overall support is above 90 percent for those respondents expressing an opinion, specifically for the following areas: child abuse services, disabled services, and programs for the mentally retarded. This support is consistently high across all age, sex, education, and residence categories.

Support for spouse abuse services is also substantial among Nebraskans (over 76 percent), but this is significantly below the support level for the former three programs. Data in Table 1 show significant variation in support of spouse abuse programs depending upon respondent age, residence, marital status, and sex. Respondents in the 18 to 25-year-old age group showed higher support for the continuation of spouse abuse services than older age groups of Nebraskans. Women indicated greater support for spouse abuse services than men. The lowest amount of support was found among rural farm populations and divorced respondents. Interestingly, educational levels were not associated with differences in support for spouse abuse services, but income levels were. Those respondents in households with less than \$7,500 in income per year were significantly more likely to support spouse abuse services than any other income

category. This relationship of income category to support was similar across each of the service areas named, with higher income respondents consistently showing the least support for service programs to the abused or disabled.

Services to the Elderly or the Low Income

We also examined support of continued services to two other groups: the elderly and the low income. We asked Nebraskans if, in the face of declining tax dollars for welfare services, they would favor continuing the following programs: meal services for the elderly of all income levels, in-home services for the elderly such as homemakers and yard care, payments for medical care for low-income people and living expenses for low-income families. The results are shown in Table 2. Overall, a majority of Nebraskans who stated an opinion about the continuation of such services supported each of those services named. However, the amount of support did vary significantly. The greatest support was stated for continuing medical care for the low income and in-home services for the elderly. Living expenses for low income persons received the least support, although it still represented support from a majority of respondents.

The data indicate that support for the continuation of these programs did vary depending on the individual's age, marital status, sex, educational degree, and income. Support for in-home service to the elderly, and medical care and living expenses for the low income, tended to be greater among the 56-and-over age groups than among younger age groups. This differential support was anticipated, as these are the age groups most likely to be in need of continued services. However, it should be noted that support is generally high among all age groups.

Marital status and sex also determine support to some extent. Widowed respondents are more likely to support continuation of these programs than never married, married, or even divorced respondents. However, this is quite likely

due to the confounding issue of age. Substantive differences in support do occur between male and female respondents with females consistently more likely to support the continuation of all four programs: meals for the elderly, in-home services for elderly, medical care for low income, and living expenses for low income.

Child Care Services

The provision of child care services for low income families is an area of service interest to the State Department of Welfare in Nebraska. Title XX child care is available on a sliding fee scale basis or at no cost to low income families, according to established eligibility guidelines. Among the reasons for which child care may be provided through the Department are to enable the usual caretaker to participate in employment or training in preparation for employment and to enable the usual caretaker to actively seek employment. In general, Nebraska residents support the use of tax dollars for child care to enable low-income parents to work. Table 3 indicates that over 77 percent of NASIS respondents expressing an opinion approve tax dollar support of child care for this purpose.

Support for child care for low income working parents varied depending upon the individual respondent's age, marital status, sex, educational attainment, and the presence of children under the age of six. Support tended to be higher among the 18 to 40-year-old age groups, females, and those respondents with children present in the home under the age of six. This differential is anticipated, as these are the groups most likely to be in need of child care services. Interestingly, higher support comes from divorced and never-married respondents and from respondents with a master's degree. The latter differences are certainly minimal, however, and Nebraskans generally show high levels

of support for child-care services to low income working parents.

Nebraskans were also asked about using tax dollars to provide child care providers for low income parents who are paying their own way through an educational program. Table 4 indicates that respondents varied significantly in their support for providing these services, depending upon the type of educational program involved. Support is significantly higher for parents seeking a high school diploma or a vocational/trade degree (over 70 percent approval) than for those attending college or graduate and professional school (38.5% approval). This differential suggests that Nebraskans are most interested in supporting child-care services which enable low-income parents to work, learn a trade, or gain minimal educational requirements for employment.

Table 4 also presents evidence of an association between respondent characteristics and support for child care service to low-income parents. Those respondents in the 18 to 25-year-old age group are significantly more likely to support child care for college and graduate attendance than older respondents. Again, this is the age group most likely to be enrolled in these programs, and that differential is anticipated. Similarly, those who have never married may perceive a possible need for child care services in their own educational futures, and this group shows greater support for such child-care provisions. Those with more formal education also tend toward greater support for child-care services, at least through undergraduate college programs. Responses did not vary significantly by the characteristics of sex, presence of children under the age of six, income or residence, in support of child-care for college and graduate programs.

In contrast, few of the respondent characteristics appear to affect support for low income parents' child care needs when attending high school or

vocational programs. Respondent income level is associated with support for child care for parents paying their way through vocational programs, with high income respondents showing significantly lower support. The strongest support for child care to parents pursuing advanced education degrees is among younger Nebraskans.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In the 1980 NASIS Survey, we have gathered information about public support for a cross-section of public welfare programs. Major points have been noted:

1. Continued services to abused children, the disabled and the mentally retarded received the greatest support among social service programs.
2. Even in light of tax cuts at the state and federal level, substantial support was given for medical services to low income Nebraskans. Support was also strong for the continuation of spouse abuse services, in-home service to the elderly, meals for the elderly and child care services that enable low income parents to work. Respondents also showed strong support for programs involving low income parents in high school and vocational training programs.
3. Income maintenance for low income families was less likely to be supported, although a majority of respondents still favored this economic support. Least likely among the programs to be supported were child care services to low income parents enrolled in college and graduate or professional programs.
4. The characteristics of respondents were associated with support for these welfare programs. Overall, the greatest support was from respondents in lower income categories, from females and from never married respondents. In sum, those people most likely to use each program were generally more in favor of its continued support.

In conclusion, the provision of medical, social, and income programs to Nebraska's needy families received strong support from this representative sample of Nebraska residents. The structure and funding of these programs will be a major issue in the allocation of state and local resources in the future. As community members become more directly involved in budget decisions and program implementation, the willingness of Nebraskans to support these services will be more directly tested.

TABLE 1.

DEGREE OF SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL SERVICES TO ABUSED AND DISABLED
BY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

	Child Abuse Services	Spouse Abuse Services	Disabled Services	Programs for Mentally Retarded
TOTAL PERCENT SUPPORT	97.8	76.1	96.8	94.4
Age of Respondent:				
18 - 25	98.7	85.7	98.7	96.8
26 - 40	99.3	75.5	96.8	94.3
41 - 55	97.9	71.1	96.3	93.6
56 - 70	96.4	77.1	96.8	94.9
71 +	96.4	69.6	98.2	94.5
Residence:				
Rural-Farm	98.3	68.1	99.1	94.0
Rural Non-Farm	100.0	78.5	95.6	98.5
Urban	97.8	76.7	97.6	95.9
Lincoln	95.2	80.5	95.2	90.4
Omaha	98.7	77.8	95.9	93.2
Marital Status:				
Never Married	97.2	74.1	96.5	94.4
Married	98.3	77.4	97.0	94.6
Divorced	98.2	62.7	92.7	92.7
Widowed	95.8	78.7	97.4	95.7
Sex of Respondent:				
Male	97.5	70.9	97.2	94.4
Female	98.4	78.0	96.9	94.8
Educational Degree:				
Less than High School	98.3	80.6	98.3	96.6
High School Diploma	97.6	75.7	96.9	95.5
Junior/Community College	97.7	73.8	95.2	95.3
Bachelor's Degree	97.1	72.0	95.1	87.3
Master's Degree	100.0	76.3	94.7	86.5
Income Category:				
Under \$7,500	96.8	84.4	98.5	93.1
\$ 7,500 - \$14,999	98.6	75.9	95.9	93.7
\$15,000 - \$24,999	98.8	77.6	97.0	95.8
\$25,000 +	96.5	68.5	95.3	90.7

Adjusted to percent responding with an opinion.

TABLE 2.

DEGREE OF SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL SERVICES TO LOW INCOME AND
ELDERLY BY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

	Meals for The Elderly	In-Home Service for Elderly	Medical Care for Low Income	Living Expenses for Low Income
TOTAL PERCENT SUPPORT	67.3	77.9	82.8	56.2
Age of Respondent:				
18 - 25	76.2	78.1	78.9	54.9
26 - 40	67.4	75.8	80.4	52.8
41 - 55	57.9	70.1	81.5	48.6
56 - 70	68.0	87.4	89.0	65.8
71 +	70.5	83.6	90.4	67.3
Residence:				
Rural-Farm	67.8	68.7	85.2	55.8
Rural Non-Farm	70.8	81.5	77.0	56.3
Urban	65.4	79.0	84.4	54.1
Lincoln	73.5	84.0	81.5	59.3
Omaha	67.1	78.2	81.5	58.5
Marital Status:				
Never Married	66.2	76.3	82.1	59.7
Married	64.6	76.2	81.9	60.4
Divorced	80.0	83.3	78.8	54.9
Widowed	73.2	86.0	92.1	68.6
Sex of Respondent:				
Male	59.5	71.7	80.4	51.3
Female	72.4	82.3	84.7	59.2
Educational Degree:				
Less than High School	75.4	89.8	95.3	71.1
High School Diploma	67.2	75.2	80.2	54.1
Junior/Community College	70.7	76.7	79.5	50.0
Bachelor's Degree	55.0	71.1	78.0	47.9
Master's Degree	59.5	81.6	77.1	41.9
Income Category:				
Under \$7,500	75.9	89.8	91.1	69.2
\$ 7,500 - \$14,999	70.0	78.3	82.3	53.5
\$15,000 - \$24,999	65.8	75.2	81.9	54.6
\$25,000 +	57.7	70.7	75.0	44.9

Adjusted to percent responding with an opinion.

TABLE 3.

DEGREE OF SUPPORT FOR CHILD CARE SERVICES TO ENABLE LOW INCOME
PARENTS TO WORK BY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

	Percent Support
TOTAL	77.4
Age of Respondent:	
18 - 25	88.8
26 - 40	79.6
41 - 55	71.3
56 - 70	75.6
71 +	66.7
Residence:	
Rural-Farm	79.6
Rural Non-Farm	75.8
Urban	75.9
Lincoln	76.3
Omaha	80.1
Marital Status:	
Never Married	84.2
Married	76.6
Divorced	81.1
Widowed	71.1
Sex of Respondent:	
Male	72.2
Female	81.0
Presence of Children Under Age 6:	
Not Present	76.1
Present	82.4
Educational Degree:	
Did Not Finish High School	80.8
High School Diploma	76.0
Junior/Community College Degree	78.0
Bachelor's Degree	74.0
Master's Degree	89.2
Income Category:	
Under \$7,500	79.3
\$ 7,500 - \$14,999	75.1
\$15,000 - \$24,999	78.3
\$25,000 +	77.1

TABLE 4.

DEGREE OF SUPPORT FOR LOW INCOME CHILD CARE SERVICES
TO STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM CATEGORY

Respondent Characteristics	High School	Vocational	College	Graduate Professional
TOTAL PERCENT SUPPORT	71.9	71.5	38.5	26.0
Age of Respondent:				
18 - 25	76.3	71.9	47.7	39.5
26 - 40	76.0	74.4	38.4	23.2
41 - 55	71.3	68.3	36.4	24.2
56 - 70	67.3	73.1	35.1	22.8
71 +	62.3	62.7	33.3	20.4
Residence:				
Rural-Farm	76.1	71.1	31.5	26.6
Rural Non-Farm	71.2	75.0	50.8	28.6
Urban	71.0	70.1	35.7	21.7
Lincoln	72.0	65.9	37.8	25.0
Omaha	71.7	75.6	43.6	32.7
Marital Status:				
Never Married	69.3	74.6	50.0	33.3
Married	66.7	71.8	36.5	24.1
Divorced	66.7	66.0	37.7	32.1
Widowed	62.4	66.4	31.2	19.4
Sex of Respondent:				
Male	72.6	69.9	35.6	26.9
Female	71.5	72.7	41.2	25.3
Presence of Children Under Age 6:				
Not Present	70.5	71.5	38.5	26.5
Present	77.4	71.7	38.5	23.8
Educational Degree:				
Did Not Finish High School	63.9	72.3	42.3	33.7
High School Diploma	71.3	70.3	37.5	25.7
Junior/Community College	82.1	62.5	26.3	18.4
Bachelor's Degree	78.4	73.5	38.0	17.2
Graduate/Professional	86.5	86.8	50.0	26.3
Income Category:				
Under \$7,500	67.4	74.8	42.2	32.4
\$ 7,500 - \$14,999	73.6	68.8	42.7	28.1
\$15,000 - \$24,999	74.3	72.3	34.6	38.8
\$25,000 +	62.8	72.9	37.0	20.6

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number

Title

1. Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1981 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: \$7.50.
2. Nebraskans' Interest In Government and Politics: Susan Welch. Price: \$1.00.
3. The Political Consequences of the "Age of Limits."
Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: \$1.00.

NA SIS

HOUSING AND ATTITUDES TOWARD
THE COMMUNITY

UNL

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-81 #5

HOUSING AND ATTITUDES TOWARD
THE COMMUNITY

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

Price: \$.75

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1981 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the fifth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

In 1981, a representative sample of 1890 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1981 survey are the third wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, and supplemented by the 1980 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1978. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 45 minutes and included questions about environment, health, political interests, energy conservation, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1982 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Helen A. Moore, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1982 NASIS Prospectus.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, supports equal educational opportunity and offers the information listed herein without regard to age, sex, race, handicap, national origin, marital status, veterans status, or religion.

HOUSING AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE COMMUNITY

INTRODUCTION

Winston Churchill once said "We shape our buildings and afterwards our buildings shape us." The observations of this man are consistent with common sense notions that people have about housing. Some people view living in a high rise apartment building as very "chic" while others view such dwellings as havens for juvenile delinquency. On the other hand, some view the detached single family dwelling as ideal while others see it as dull and inefficient.

High interest rates and costly building materials are rapidly altering the housing picture. Many people whose goal is to live in a detached single family home are now forced to live in a town house, duplex, or apartment. While 88 percent of Nebraskans currently live in a detached single family dwelling, the figures are lower nationally, and can be expected to continue to decline. Over the next two decades 24 to 42 million additional persons will require housing. Much of this will be multiple dwellings of one type or another as housing costs continue to escalate.

How are people's attitudes going to be effected by this shift to life in duplexes, town houses, and apartments. Does living in a multiple dwelling of some type cause them to be less happy, to have fewer friends, or to view their neighborhood with disfavor? Information from the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey helps us to answer this question. More than 1800 adults 18 years of age and over were interviewed about their housing situations.

In addition, they were asked questions about their overall happiness (Taking all things together, how would you say you are these days? Would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?); their marital happiness (Taking all things together, how would you describe your marriage? Would you say that your marriage is very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?); the number of close friends they had in their neighborhood; how much they liked living in their

neighborhood (Overall, would you say that you like or do not like living in your neighborhood? Do you like it very much, like it somewhat, dislike it somewhat, or dislike it very much?); whether they felt this neighborhood was as safe as it used to be (All things considered, would you say that your community is safer from crime, about as safe, or not as safe as it was two years ago?); and the extent to which they had to restrain their activities because they might disturb the neighbors.

EFFECTS OF MULTIPLE DWELLING RESIDENCES

People who live in some sort of multiple dwelling (duplex, town house, apartment) did not seem to be as satisfied with their community as those residing in a detached single family dwelling.¹ Our analysis (shown in Table 1) reveals that people who live in multiple dwellings, in contrast to those in detached single family units, are less likely to have a close friend in the neighborhood, do not like living in the neighborhood as much, worry about disturbing the neighbors more, and believe that the neighborhood is becoming less safe. While the effect is not large it is consistent. On the other hand, housing type does not seem to effect resident's marital or overall happiness by any significant amount.

What is it about multiple dwellings that causes them to adversely affect people's friendships and attitudes toward the neighborhood? It is not the particular type of multiple dwelling. People in town houses appear to be as distressed as those living in apartments.

¹Because people's feelings about their neighborhood might be influenced by their income, education, age, and sex, we adjusted our figures to take these factors into account.

HOUSING FEATURES THAT MAY EFFECT QUALITY OF LIFE

We decided to examine some physical features of duplexes, town houses, and apartments that make them different from single family dwellings which may influence the inhabitant's attitudes. One such factor is floor level. Prior studies have shown that women residing on upper floors show more stress and that it is more difficult for parents to control their children when they reside above the first floor. Also juvenile delinquency is reported more by residents of high rises than people in other types of multiple dwellings.

Another factor which may have consequences for the quality of life is the number of units in a building. The larger the number of units, the greater the opportunity to broaden acquaintances and form new friendships. On the other hand, too many contacts may be too stimulating so that people don't feel responsible for one another. Too many people makes it difficult keeping track of who belongs and who doesn't which allows vandalism and other crime to go unchecked.

Still another factor that may effect people's lives in multiple dwellings is the availability of amenities such as recreation rooms and play areas for children. Such community areas provide opportunities for people to get acquainted with other residents, provide recreational outlets and may serve to keep noisy activities away from the living areas.

We compared multiple dwelling residents on these three dimensions and with those in single family units. The data in Table 2 show that floor level slightly effects some aspects of quality of life but not others. People living on upper floors tend to feel their community is less safe than it was two years ago and report fewer friends in the neighborhood. But, floor level has no effect on the other indicators. The number of units in the building has no noteworthy effects. The presence of amenities such as recreation rooms and play areas seems to improve attitudes, but does not bring it up to single family levels. The absence of such

amenities appears to be associated with having fewer friends in the area, not liking the neighborhood, fear of disturbing the neighbors, and believing that the community's safety is on the decline. Thus, living on upper floors and having no amenities seem to be factors that cause the lower quality of life observed among people who reside in apartments, town houses, and duplexes.

NEIGHBORHOOD DIVERSITY, NEIGHBORHOOD STABILITY AND HOUSING PREFERENCE AS FACTORS EFFECTING PEOPLE'S LIFE IN MULTIPLE DWELLINGS

Qualities of the neighborhood and people's housing preferences may also have some influence on the way in which multiple family dwellings adversely effect attitudes. When neighbors are viewed as having similar lifestyles and as permanent residents, housing characteristics may have less of an effect on attitudes. Moreover, if people reside in the type of dwelling they prefer the adverse effects of multiple dwellings may be minimized. To examine these possibilities, responses to the following questions were used - "Would you say that most of the people in your neighborhood are similar to or somewhat different from you with respect to life style?" "How many of your neighbors lived in their present homes three years ago? Would you say nearly all of them, more than half of them, less than half of them, or very few?" "Would you prefer to live in a single family house, town house or row house, apartment, or something else?" People who preferred a type of dwelling different from the one in which they were residing were compared with those whose preferences were congruent with their situation.

The analysis is shown in Table 3 for each housing type. Diverse life styles and neighborhood mobility did not seem to enhance the adverse effects of multiple dwelling residence to any appreciable extent. Whether or not people are living in the housing type they prefer, however, does seem to make multiple dwelling residents even more apprehensive about disturbing their neighbors. Thus, the diversity of life styles, mobility and residence in a type of dwelling other than one's preference influences the impact of dwelling type only slightly, if at all.

SUMMARY

The type of housing people live in does seem to have some effects on people's attitudes about their community. People who live in duplexes, town houses, and apartments are less satisfied with their neighborhood, more fearful about crime and have fewer friends than individuals who reside in detached single family houses. Living on upper floors and lacking recreation and other amenities seems to increase these problems, although the size of the complex doesn't seem to have any effect. Living in a heterogeneous neighborhood that has a large turnover does not effect these problems, but living in a type of home different from one's preference may have a slight effect.

It is important to bear in mind that these effects are small. Attitudes are effected / income, health, marital status, and other factors which have far more impact than housing. It is possible, however, that the effect of housing would be more serious in a state or city where more people live in multiple dwelling units.

TABLE 1.
TYPE OF HOUSING AND QUALITY OF LIFE*

	<u>Detached Single Family</u>	<u>Multiple Housing</u>
Percent of respondents with a close friend in the neighborhood	51	40
Percent who report that in general they are very happy	43	42
Percent who report their marriage is very happy	63	67
Percent who very much like living in their neighborhood	75	65
Percent who have to restrict their activities for fear of disturbing their neighbors	31	48
Percent who think their community is not as safe as it was two years ago	22	29

N = 1650

* Figures adjusted for income, age, and sex.

TABLE 2.

FLOOR LEVEL, NUMBER OF UNITS, AMENITIES AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE*

	Detached Single Family	First Floor	Second Floor or Above	Multiple Dwellings			Community Amenities	Community Amenities
				Six Units or Less	More Than Six Units	No Community Amenities		
Percent of respondents with close friends in neighborhood	51	46	37	40	43	36		44
Percent who very much like living in their neighborhood	75	62	66	62	66	53		66
Percent who have to restrict their activities for fear of disturbing neighbors	31	46	51	45	54	60		41
Percent who think their commu- nity is not as safe as it was two years ago	22	27	37	30	28	42		29

N = 1650

* Figures adjusted for income, age, and sex.

TABLE 3.

IMPACT OF LIFESTYLE, MOBILITY AND PREFERENCE ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSING
CHARACTERISTICS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE COMMUNITY*

	Neighbors Have Different Lifestyle		Neighbors Have Same Lifestyle	
	<u>Single</u>	<u>Multiple</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Multiple</u>
Percent of respondents with close friends in neighborhood	50	38	56	41
Percent who very much like living in their neighborhood	68	55	80	72
Percent who have to restrict their activities for fear of dis- turbing neighbors	29	48	31	48
Percent who think their community is not as safe as it was two years ago	26	37	20	24
	Neighbors Highly Mobile		Neighbor- hood Stable	
	<u>Single</u>	<u>Multiple</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Multiple</u>
Percent of respondents with close friends in neighborhood	45	42	53	46
Percent who very much like living in their neighborhood	65	59	77	68
Percent who have to restrict their activities for fear of dis- turbing neighbors	41	50	35	48
Percent who think their community is not as safe as it was two years ago	27	32	22	31

TABLE 3.

IMPACT OF LIFESTYLE, MOBILITY AND PREFERENCE ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSING
CHARACTERISTICS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE COMMUNITY*

(continued)

	Prefer Different Type of Home		Reside in Preferred Housing	
	<u>Single</u>	<u>Multiple</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Multiple</u>
Percent of respondents with close friends in neighborhood	40	39	53	41
Percent who very much like living in their neighborhood	69	58	77	72
Percent who have to restrict their activities for fear of dis- turbing neighbors	29	53	30	43
Percent who think their community is not as safe as it was two years ago	29	32	22	27

N = 1611

*Adjusted for age, sex, and income.

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number

Title

1. Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1981 NASIS. Lynn K. white. Price: \$7.50.
2. Nebraskans' Interest In Government and Politics. Susan Welch. Price: \$1.00.
3. The Political Consequences of the "Age of Limits." Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: \$1.00.
4. Nebraskans and Public Welfare. Helen A. Moore, Miguel Carranza, and the Department of Public Welfare. Price: \$1.50

NASIS

NEBRASKANS AND THEIR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:

FOUR YEARS LATER

UNL

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-81 #6

NEBRASKANS AND THEIR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:
FOUR YEARS LATER

Alan Booth
Department of Sociology

Price: \$1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1981 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the fifth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

In 1981, a representative sample of 1890 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1981 survey are the third wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, and supplemented by the 1980 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1978. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 45 minutes and included questions about environment, health, political interests, energy conservation, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1982 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Helen A. Moore, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1982 NASIS Prospectus.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, supports equal educational opportunity and offers the information listed herein without regard to age, sex, race, handicap, national origin, marital status, veterans status, or religion.

NEBRASKANS AND THEIR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: FOUR YEARS LATER

In 1977, as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS), a sample of Nebraskans were interviewed about their natural environment. An analysis of the survey showed that the majority of people in the state were concerned about water shortages, soil quality, water pollution, and to a lesser extent air pollution and fuel shortages.¹ The people in the 1977 survey were asked the same questions as part of the 1981 NASIS. In this report we undertake to describe what has happened to people's views about their natural environment since 1977.

The question that was asked in 1977 and again in 1981 was: "I'm going to ask you some questions now about our physical environment and natural resources. For each one, I would like you to tell me whether you think this is a serious problem in Nebraska, a moderate problem, or not a problem in Nebraska." They were asked about air pollution, water shortages, water pollution, availability of electricity, natural gas or gasoline, and soil erosion or deterioration of soil quality. In 1981, nuclear waste and contamination was added to the categories. The proportion of Nebraskans who believe each area is a moderate or serious problem, as revealed by the two surveys, is shown in Table 1. The proportion of people who haven't made up their mind is also indicated.

¹The study is reported in "Nebraskans and Their Natural Environment" by Susan Welch and Alan Booth, published as Report No. 4 from the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Bureau of Sociological Research, October, 1977.

CHANGE IN PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

With one exception, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of people who believe Nebraskans face moderate to serious environmental problems. Energy resources was the only area where a slight decline was recorded. The largest increase is in the area of water pollution, where the percent who think it is a problem has jumped from 63 to 76 percent. For the area of nuclear waste and contamination, less than half (42 percent) believe there is a problem in Nebraska. The respondents were not asked about the nuclear issue in 1977, so no comparison can be made.

One of the most significant changes is the number of people who are undecided about whether there is a problem or not. In all areas the proportion who are unsure decreased greatly from 1977 to 1981. The area about which the largest number of people "don't know" is that of soil quality, where ten percent reported uncertainty. It appears that in the intervening period, people's opinions about environmental problems crystalized. And, as the last column in Table 1 shows, most of the people who were uncertain decided that a problem existed.

But a number of others changed their mind as well. Some of those who thought there was a problem in 1977, have come to believe that none exists in 1981, and some of those who felt there was no problem in 1977, now believe that a problem exists. As the information in Table 2 shows, from one third to nearly one half of the people changed their minds over the four year period. The largest changes were in the areas of energy resources and soil quality, where the changes were from "a problem" in 1977, to "no problem" in 1981. The ready availability of gasoline at stable prices may have contributed to the energy resource shift. A reason for the shift in opinions about soil quality may relate to the decline in the number of family

farms. People who planned to make a living from the land for many years, and to pass it along to their heirs, would be more concerned with soil quality than corporation managers, who focus on short-term profit.

The changes with respect to air pollution, water shortage, and water pollution are more often in the other direction. The number of people who shifted their opinion from thinking there wasn't a problem in 1977 to believing one existed in 1981 was greater than the number reporting the opposite shift. Thus, a significant number, but not a majority, of people changed their views about environmental problems over the four year period: some came to believe there was a problem, when they used to believe there wasn't, while others have dropped the idea there is an environmental problem in Nebraska.

PEOPLE WHO CHANGED THEIR MIND

For each environmental area we examined the background characteristics of people who changed their mind and those who didn't. The analysis is shown in Table 3. In the case of air pollution, the people who shifted from thinking it was not a problem in 1977 to the opinion that it was a problem in 1981 tend to be more like those who thought it was a problem all along. They live in urban areas and are under 35 years of age. There is also a slight tendency for them to have more formal education. Those who shifted in the opposite direction tended to be like those who believed air pollution was not a problem in both 1977 and 1981.

Few characteristics separated those who changed their mind about water shortage from those that did not. Community size was the only factor of importance. Those who came to believe water shortage was a problem were like those who believed it was a problem throughout the four year period; they tended to live outside the metropolitan areas of Lincoln and Omaha.

The findings are identical for the water pollution problem.

People who have decided that energy resources are a problem in Nebraska since 1977 tend to be lower income urban dwellers who are Democrats. The people who decided energy resources were no longer a problem tend to be under 35 years of age, affluent, Republican, and live in smaller communities.

Few qualities seem to separate those who have changed their mind with respect to soil quality. There is a slight tendency for women to shift their view to one where they believe there is a problem in 1981.

Overall, then, we observe the tendency for people to change their opinion to bring it into line with individuals having similar background characteristics. These changes are in line with the findings from our study published in 1977. For example, urban dwellers are more concerned with air pollution and energy resources than are small town and rural residents.

SUMMARY

A comparison of a sample of Nebraskans' attitudes on environmental matters over a four year period shows that with the exception of energy resources, there is an increase in the number of people who think Nebraskans face problems in air pollution, water availability and pollution, and soil quality. Many people who had not made up their mind in 1977 had done so by 1981. Also, significant number of people changed their opinion in the four year period. With respect to air pollution and water problems, the people who shifted to the belief that there was a problem outnumbered those who shifted to the belief there was not a problem. The reverse was found with respect to energy resources and soil quality. An analysis of the characteristics of those who changed showed people tend to adopt the attitudes of people similar to themselves.

Table 1.
Proportion of People Who Believe Nebraska
Faces Environmental Problems
(N=1181)

	Percent Who Feel Environ- ment Is Moderate or Serious Problem In Nebraska		Percent Who Don't Know Whether Cate- gory Is Prob- lem or Not		Percent of Don't Knows In 1977 Who Made Up Their Mind and Now Believe It Is A Problem
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1981</u>	
Air Pollution	48	51	9	1	89
Water Shortages	70	75	9	2	77
Water Pollution	63	76	14	3	83
Energy Resources	54	48	12	3	70
Soil Quality	69	71	18	10	88
Nuclear Waste and Contamination		42		9	

Table 2.
Proportion of People Who Changed Their
Minds About Environmental Problems

	Not A Problem Either <u>Year</u>	A Problem Now But Not In <u>1977</u>	A Problem In 1977 But Not <u>Now</u>	A Problem Both <u>Years</u>
Air Pollution	32	20	17	31
~~Water~~ Shortages	12	20	13	55
Water Pollution	12	23	13	52
Energy Resources	28	18	28	26
Soil Quality	16	13	36	35

Table 3.

Characteristics of People Who Changed Their Minds Since 1977

	<u>Not A Problem Either Year</u>	<u>A Problem Now But Not In 1977</u>	<u>A Problem In 1977 But Not Now</u>	<u>A Problem Both Years</u>
AIR POLLUTION A MODERATE OR SERIOUS PROBLEM				
Percent Report Fuel Cost Reduced Standard of Living	48	56	60	54
Percent Report Financial Prospects Worse In Last Two Years	24	19	26	28
Percent Report Income \$30,000 or More	46	50	52	52
Percent Report Children Under 6 In Household	19	15	14	19
Percent Who Live on Farm	20	11	16	8
Percent Who Live In Lincoln and Omaha	22	42	27	49
Percent With Some Post High School Education	19	28	20	26
Percent Under 35	24	34	23	35
Percent 60 or Over	37	28	30	20
Percent Female	58	54	59	72
Percent Republican	49	43	39	43
Percent Who Joined Political Organization During Last Two Years	24	28	28	32
WATER SHORTAGE A MODERATE OR SERIOUS PROBLEM				
Percent Report Fuel Cost Reduced Standard of Living	56	56	47	53
Percent Report Financial Prospects Worse In Last Two Years	23	26	25	23
Percent Report Income \$30,000 or More	48	46	42	54
Percent Report Children Under 6 In Household	23	14	15	18
Percent Who Live on Farm	12	9	18	16
Percent Who Live In Lincoln and Omaha	43	29	43	35
Percent With Some Post High School Education	14	21	21	27
Percent Under 35	26	27	25	32
Percent 60 or Over	32	38	37	25
Percent Female	62	68	59	62
Percent Republican	37	40	47	44
Percent Who Joined Political Organization During Last Two Years	31	22	19	33

Table 3.

Characteristics of People Who Changed Their Minds Since 1977
(continued)

	Not A Problem Either Year	A Problem Now But Not In 1977	A Problem In 1977 But Not Now	A Problem Both Years
WATER POLLUTION A MODERATE OR SERIOUS PROBLEM				
Percent Report Fuel Cost Reduced Standard of Living	50	56	48	57
Percent Report Financial Prospects Worse in Last Two Years	19	27	26	26
Percent Report Income \$30,000 or More	45	47	53	54
Percent Report Children Under 6 in Household	12	21	21	17
Percent Who Live On Farm	17	12	13	13
Percent Who Live in Lincoln and Omaha	26	39	29	38
Percent With Some Post High School Education	17	23	31	24
Percent Under 35	28	28	34	32
Percent 60 or Over	41	34	21	22
Percent Female	59	58	58	63
Percent Republican	45	41	61	40
Percent Who Joined Political Organization During Last Two Years	28	21	31	31
ENERGY RESOURCES A MODERATE OR SERIOUS PROBLEM				
Percent Report Fuel Cost Reduced Standard of Living	39	59	57	66
Percent Report Financial Prospects Worse in Last Two Years	21	31	28	25
Percent Report Income \$30,000 or More	56	46	54	43
Percent Report Children Under 6 in Household	20	12	22	20
Percent Who Live on Farm	20	9	15	6
Percent Who Live in Lincoln and Omaha	24	45	27	53
Percent With Some Post High School Education	23	24	25	25
Percent Under 35	31	20	37	34
Percent 60 or Over	28	39	17	29
Percent Female	53	59	58	74
Percent Republican	47	38	49	36
Percent Who Joined Political Organization During Last Two Years	27	26	32	26

Table 3.

Characteristics of People Who Changed Their Minds Since 1977
(continued)

	Not A Problem Either Year	A Problem Now But Not In 1977	A Problem In 1977 But Not Now	A Problem Both Years
SOIL QUALITY A MODERATE OR SERIOUS PROBLEM				
Percent Report Fuel Cost Reduced Standard of Living	49	57	44	66
Percent Report Financial Prospects Worse in Last Two Years	25	32	28	21
Percent Report Income \$30,000 or More	49	47	50	51
Percent Report Children Under 6 in Household	11	22	15	21
Percent Who Live On Farm	12	11	13	17
Percent Who Live in Lincoln and Omaha	26	40	37	34
Percent With Some Post High School Education	13	19	27	26
Percent Under 35	30	25	27	35
Percent 60 or Over	34	33	29	25
Percent Female	54	68	53	67
Percent Republican	37	33	45	51
Percent Who Joined Political Organization During Last Two Years	28	24	29	31

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number

Title

1. Designs, Procedures, instruments and Forms for the 1981 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: \$7.50.
2. Nebraskans' Interest In Government and Politics. Susan Welch. Price: \$1.00.
3. The Political Consequences of the "Age of Limits." Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: \$1.00.
4. Nebraskans and Public Welfare. Helen A. Moore, Miguel Carranza, and the Department of Public Welfare. Price: \$1.50.
5. Housing and Attitudes Toward the Community. Alan Booth. Price: \$.75.

NASIS

THE MENTAL HEALTH STATUS
OF NEBRASKANS

UNL

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-81.7

THE MENTAL HEALTH STATUS
OF NEBRASKANS

Lynn K. White
Department of Sociology

and

Peter G. Beeson
Nebraska Department of Public Institutions

Price: \$1.50

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1981 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the fifth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

In 1981, a representative sample of 1890 Nebraska eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1981 survey are the third wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, and supplemented by the 1980 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1978. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 45 minutes and included questions about environment, health, political interests, energy conservation, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1982 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Helen A. Moore, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1982 NASIS Prospectus.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, an Affirmative Action/Equal

Opportunity Employer, supports equal educational opportunity and

offers the information listed herein without regard to age, sex, race,
handicap, national origin, marital status, veterans status, or religion.

Mental health problems and emotional disorders are increasingly recognized as issues which have great personal and societal cost. Not only is the experience of the symptoms of mental disorder often a tragedy for the individual and those closest to him but it often results in decreased economic contribution and increased social liability. It is vitally important that we understand the extent of mental disorder in our society and the personal and social circumstances associated with it.

Mental health problems are almost as complex and varied as physical health problems and often closely related. Many factors have been implicated as causes of mental disorder: heredity, bio-chemical factors, childhood experiences, social circumstances, isolation, stress, etc. While it is clear that an individual's personal and social circumstances are contributors, the exact process whereby certain personal characteristics and social circumstances become associated with mental disorder is uncertain. We know, however, that mental disorder is socially patterned and not randomly distributed in society. One way to understand this is to view it in terms of a stress/resource model. The greater the stress, the greater the potential negative impact on one's mental health; and the greater the resources, the greater the potential positive impact on one's mental health. From this perspective it is important to understand, not only what stresses an individual experiences, but also what resources he has to cope with them. Social and personal circumstances (marital status, age, sex, income, health, etc.) may be sources of either support (resources) or stress. For example, being rich can be an important resource for dealing with many of life's problems while being poor is often very stressful.

This report is designed to estimate the extent and distribution of mental health problems in Nebraska and the personal and social circumstances most commonly associated with them, not to diagnose individuals. This knowledge will aid in policy making and planning to better meet the mental health needs of

Nebraskans. Data from this study come from the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. The mental health part of the survey was paid for by the Nebraska Department of Public Institutions.

Estimating Mental Health Problems

In order to examine mental health problems, each of over 1,800 adults (18 years and older) interviewed by telephone was given a battery of 50 questions.¹ These questions sought information on the individual's experience of symptoms commonly associated with mental disorder and any problems he has functioning as a result of such experiences. These questions have been used nationwide in studies of mental health and results are consistent across the country. The purpose of the questions is to pinpoint high risk subgroups and they have been shown to do an excellent job of discriminating between individuals with mental health problems and those who are mentally healthy. The questions cover a wide range of areas, including individuals' feelings of mental well being, ability to function in daily life, and symptoms of stress. For example, the following questions were included:

- How often do you have trouble concentrating or keeping your mind on what you are doing?
- Do you have any trouble getting to sleep and staying asleep?
- Have you ever had periods of days or weeks when you couldn't take care of things because you couldn't get going?
- How often do you feel that people are trying to pick quarrels or start arguments with you?

Of course, most people occasionally have trouble sleeping, have trouble concentrating, or think people are picking quarrels with them (sometimes they are!).

¹These questions and the scales they form were developed as part of a study reported in J.J. Schwab et al., Social Order and Mental Health, New York: Brunner/Mazel, 1979, and refined by George J. Warheit in "Psychosocial Symptom and Dysfunction Measures: Their Development and Validation," a working paper published by the Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

It is not the occasional experience of symptoms or ability to function but rather the cumulative effect which is taken as an indication of a mental health problem. In other words, most individuals would report some symptoms and dysfunction but the person with a mental health problem is likely to report a great deal of symptom experience and dysfunction.

To analyze these data we have divided the 50 questions into five general areas associated with mental health problems. These areas, and their general definitions, are:

Cognitive Impairment: Inability to concentrate and to remember things.

Depression: A general feeling of hopelessness, that life is bleak.

Anxiety: A general feeling of fearfulness or stress.

Psychosocial Dysfunction: The behavioral consequences of mental disorder (inability to work effectively, get along with others).

General Psychopathology: Classic symptoms of mental disorder, including seeing things, having unwelcome fantasies, irrational anger, etc.

An individual is considered "likely" or "at risk" of having a mental health problem in one of these areas if their accumulated score on the questions included in an area is more than one standard deviation above the mean for all respondents.²

In addition to analyzing data for each area, the area results are compiled to provide an overall indication of mental health for each individual. The number (0 to 5) of these areas on which a persons scores "at risk" is indicative not only of the likelihood that they have a mental disorder but also of the potential seriousness of that disorder.

²The standard deviation is a statistical means of measuring when a score is significantly different than the average. This is the same criterion used in the other studies employing these scales (see Table 1).

The Mental Health Status of Nebraskans³

The first column in Table 1 shows the percent of respondents who score "at risk" on each of the five areas. Just over fourteen percent scored "at risk" for depression, 12.8% for anxiety, 9.5% for psychosocial dysfunction, 14.6% for cognitive impairment, and 13.7% for general psychopathology. Table 1 also provides comparative information from other studies across the country which have used the same battery of questions. On each of the five indicators of mental health, Nebraskans rank above the average of the other studies. For the areas of anxiety and psychosocial dysfunction, Nebraska had the lowest percentage of persons "at risk" of all other studies.

Examination of the overall mental health status (combination of scales) of respondents is presented in Table 2. Slightly over 65 percent of the Nebraska respondents were found not to have scored "at risk" on any scale and, therefore, are unlikely to have a mental disorder. Conversely, nearly 35 percent of respondents showed at least one indication of a possible mental health problem. Those with an indication of a possible mental health problem range from 26.6 percent who score "at risk" on one or two scales to 1.5 percent who scored "at risk" on all five scales. Compared to three other surveys for which these data are available (see Table 2), Nebraska respondents would appear to be slightly better off than two of them in overall mental health and very similar to respondents in South Central Ohio. On individual scales Nebraska respondents appeared slightly better off than other survey respondents but they were in the middle when compared to rankings of overall mental health status. Therefore, from a comparative mental health point of view, Nebraskans appear to be very similar to persons in other parts of the country.

³It is important to remember that (1) these data include only respondents 18 years and older and (2) for surveys of this type and the others reviewed here it is unlikely that persons with chronic mental disability are among the respondents. The severely mentally disabled often live in institutions, nursing homes, board and room houses, and like residences; many are highly transient; they are unlikely to have telephones; and, if a member of a household in the sample, unlikely to be the one interviewed. Applying national estimates (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Toward a National Plan for the Chronically Mentally Ill") of this group to Nebraska's population indicates that as many as 11,775 Nebraskans may be considered chronically mentally ill.

These data do not mean that 35 percent of Nebraskans are mentally ill. They do, however, imply that a significant number of Nebraskans experience symptoms and problems associated with mental disorder to a degree that their mental health is in jeopardy. Other investigations have indicated that in all likelihood it is only the persons who score "at risk" on three or more scales (8.1 percent of Nebraska respondents) who are likely to have a serious mental health problem and who would be considered in need of direct mental health services. Those "at risk" on one to two scales are likely to benefit from increased support of friends or family, counseling from a minister or social service worker, or self-help groups. For the purposes of the rest of this report, we will examine only those individuals who appear to need direct mental health care. In other words, only individuals who were scored at risk on THREE or more of these areas of mental health were considered to be in need of direct mental health services. Thus our measurement of individuals who need mental health care (either inpatient or, more often, outpatient counseling) does not include the average person who is occasionally depressed, anxious, or unable to remember things. Indeed, it does not include people who are terribly anxious, but who still function relatively well and are otherwise mentally healthy. Thus, our measure of need is a very conservative one. According to this definition, 8 percent of the adult Nebraska population has a serious mental health problem and is in need of some professional treatment. The rest of this report explores the personal and social circumstances that are most often associated with mental disorder.

Comparison of "In Need" Determination with Individuals' Own Judgments

In addition to administering the battery of questions which has allowed us to determine some individuals as being in need of direct mental health care, we also asked two general questions concerning the respondent's own evaluation

of their mental health. We asked,

.... During the past year have you experienced a mental disorder, emotional problem or nervous condition which you considered more serious than the normal ups and downs of everyday life?

.... How would you rate your spirits, nerves, outlook, or mental health at present? Would you rate it excellent, good, fair, poor, or very bad?

Generally our "in need" determination coincides quite closely with individuals' own judgments of their mental health. Table 3 presents the percent determined to need direct mental health services by respondents' answers to the two general evaluation questions. The results indicate that 42.3 percent of those who had experienced a mental health problem were judged to need services compared to only 4.9 percent of those saying they had not felt like this. The same pattern is evident when respondents rank their mental health: of those ranking their mental health and outlook as excellent, only a few were determined to need services; on the other hand, those who rate their mental health as poor were almost uniformly found to need services.

In spite of close similarity, it should be noted that our determination does not always coincide with the individual's own judgment. There are a few people who say their mental health is excellent, but who we judge to be in need of mental health care; there are others who feel very bad, but we do not judge in need of services. This lack of complete overlap is natural given both the errors individuals make in assessing their mental health and the fact that our self-report measure is not a diagnostic device. Again, however, we do not wish to use the scale to determine whether Mr. Jones or Mrs. Harris need mental health care, but generally what proportion of the population may need such care and to which subgroups of the population they belong.

Circumstances Associated with Needing Mental Health Services

General Background Characteristics:

The first set of factors we look at as correlates of mental health are basic background factors of individuals: sex, age, race, residence, and socioeconomic status. The data on mental health by these circumstances are presented in Table 4. Not all of the differences reported are substantively significant and some of them are so small that they might be the result of sampling errors. Differences which have been asterisked in the tables that follow are those which we are quite certain represent real differences in mental health among population subgroups.

The data for Nebraskans show that 9 percent of the women respondents, but only 6 percent of the men respondents would be labeled in need of mental health treatment. This finding is consistent with many nationwide studies. In interpreting this finding, it is important to keep in mind that our measure is not the result of detailed psychiatric probing; it is a summary of the experiences and problems to which people are willing to admit. If women are more likely to talk about their problems than men, and there is substantial evidence that they are, then the difference here between men and women may not be a true reflection of differences in mental health. On the other hand, it is possible that the circumstances of women's lives make them more anxious, depressed, or stressed or that they have fewer resources than men.

Age appears to make little difference in the likelihood of being in need of mental health services. Some studies have indicated that the elderly have significantly higher rates of mental disorder than the general population but, with the possible exception of the 80 plus respondents, it would appear that Nebraska's elderly are at no greater risk than other adult age groups. In fact, if the generally lower income and poor physical health of the very old are taken into consideration, the 80 plus respondents appear mentally more healthy than their younger counterparts.

While there appears to be a significant difference between White, non-hispanic residents and other racial/ethnic groups, the small number of "others" (59) in the sample and the possible concentration of minority groups in low socio-economic status categories brings into question the directness of this relationship. Moreover, there is substantial variation within the "other" category suggesting that it is not legitimate to treat all minority groups together.

The other factors that seem to be strongly related to mental health are income and education, two highly overlapping measures of socio-economic status. Individuals with more money and more education report much less evidence of mental disorder. The strong effect of education is only partly due to the association of high education with high income and appears to make an independent contribution to mental health. While there are a number of possible explanations for these associations, they are consistent with the resource model in that persons of lower socio-economic status have fewer resources and experience greater stress, making them more likely to need mental health services.

In spite of popular sentiments about the peace of mind associated with small town living and the threat to one's mental health of big city living, there appears to be no association between city size and mental health in Nebraska. Further, individuals who live on farms are neither more nor less mentally healthy than city dwellers. If city living leads to mental disorder, this must refer to cities larger than Lincoln and Omaha. Recalling, however, the comparative data from Tables 1 and 2, Nebraska respondents were closest to those from south central Ohio (a rural area) and farthest from the other studies (mostly urban). Thus, there may be something about ruralness of an area or region rather than city size which affects risk for mental disorder.

Social Integration:

In addition to looking at these background characteristics of an individual, we also want to examine the effect of variations in their social setting. To do this, we analyzed mental health by marital status, living arrangements, and other measures of social integration. These are presented in Table 5.

Again, conforming to data from other surveys, the data in this table generally suggest that individuals who are more socially integrated into families and communities are more mentally healthy. Note that this effect works both ways: persons with mental disorders may have difficulty achieving and maintaining social integration (marriage, friends, jobs).

Although consistent, the effects of social integration are not strong. Living with a spouse and being currently married do seem to be associated with greater mental health, but there does not seem to be much mental health penalty for being unmarried or living in some other arrangement. The one exception is single parents, who seem to have significantly greater risk of mental disorder than do those in other living arrangements. The data indicate that having children, especially older ones, and being divorced are individually associated with higher probability of needing mental health services; together they appear to exert a strong negative effect. These data suggest that this subgroup of the population may have substantially higher risk of mental health problems than the rest of the population.

The data on marital quality, however, clearly contradict a conclusion that any relationship is better than none. Persons who rate their marital communication as poor or who are not very happy in their marriage or who have actually considered divorce are at much greater risk of mental disorder than those who are actually divorced or even single parents.

Generally speaking, years in the community and years at current residence are not strong determinants of mental health. Those who have lived longest in the same place are slightly less apt to report symptoms of mental disorder, but recent migrants are not more apt to report symptoms of mental disorder than individuals who lead more stable lives. Similarly, the greater one's network of friends and relatives, the greater the mental health--to a modest degree. Neither religious affiliation itself (not shown here) nor frequency of attendance at religious services was related to mental health status.

The last item on the table, current work status, again shows the kinds of effect expected, but only modestly: individuals who are not integrated into the work force are less mentally healthy than those who are. The greater mental health of the part-time workers (most of whom are women) may testify to the benefits of integration without the stress of a full workload.

In summary, the data in Table 5 give modest support to our expectations that individuals who are better integrated into their families, their neighborhoods, and their society will exhibit greater mental health. The effect does not appear to be a strong one, however; and, with the exception of single parents, individuals who live by themselves, who have recently moved, who have few friends and relatives, are not seriously disadvantaged when it comes to mental health.

Physical Health:

Finally, we look at the association of physical and mental health. Again, we need to recognize the likelihood that poor physical health can be the result of as well as the cause of poor mental health. The data are presented in Table 6.

Whereas only modest relationships between mental health were found by social and demographic characteristics, the data in Table 6 show a powerful relationship between mental and physical health. Individuals who rank their

health as "fair" are five times more likely to be in need of mental health care than those who rate their health as "excellent." The small proportion of the population rating its health as absolutely "poor" (5%) is 15 times more likely to be in need.

In addition to this rather subjective measure of physical health, one which is most likely to be affected by one's assessment of mental health, we also have several more objective measures. These indicate that poor physical health, whether measured by chronic illness, accidents-injuries, recent hospitalizations, physician visits, or limitations in ability to work, eat, keep house, use transportation, or walk--all are associated with higher risk for mental disorder.

Summary:

Overall, then, we have found three primary factors that are associated with need for mental health services: low socio-economic status, single parenthood, and poor physical health. True, there are some additional factors: women and those with no friends or no jobs are somewhat more likely to have mental health problems. The negative effects of poor education and income, single parenthood, and of poor physical health, however, are far more substantial. While income and education have a direct effect on mental health, the other relationships we have found here are independent of these factors. For example, we find that divorced and separated persons are more likely to need mental health services regardless of their level of income and education.

Who Is Getting Care

All of the respondents in the survey were asked whether they or any member of their household had had a mental disorder, emotional problem, or nervous condition which they considered more serious than the normal ups and downs of everyday life (see Tables 3 and 7). If they said yes, then they were asked if

they had received professional help or treatment. Only individuals saying they felt they had such a problem were asked if they had received treatment. The implication of the question is that individuals who did not perceive a problem would not have sought treatment. We cannot measure the extent to which individuals may have sought treatment without perceiving a serious problem. To the extent that they have, our data will underestimate the true extent of help seeking.

The data presented in Table 7 show that 8.4 percent of the respondents indicated having had a mental condition they considered more serious than the normal ups and downs of everyday life. Further, 5.5 percent saw such a condition in at least one other member of their household. Further examination shows that from the respondent's perspective 10.2 percent of the households have at least one person in this category. If we look at the 152 individuals (8 percent) in this sample identified as needing mental health care, only 44 percent admitted having a serious problem. Note that not only are individuals determined to be "in need" more likely to identify themselves as having serious problems--they are also much more likely to identify others in their households as having serious problems. This finding has implications for delivery of mental health care, suggesting that when an individual seeks help for a mental health problem, there is the possibility that other members of his or her family may need help too. It is also possible that persons with mental health problems "project" their feelings onto other family members.

Of the 152 individuals (8 percent) in this sample identified as needing help, 31 percent were recorded as having sought professional help and treatment. This compares to only 3 percent among the 1,736 not determined to need services. Because of the problem reported above (the assumption that those not admitting their problems are not receiving treatment), this may be an underestimate. Nevertheless, the evidence suggests that a significant portion of those at

serious risk of mental disorder are not receiving treatment. Which groups are most likely to be overlooked?

To answer this question, we confine ourselves to those 158 persons who believed they had a serious problem--the only group which was directly asked about having sought help. In our analysis (Table 8) we distinguish between those who have been determined to need services and who do not. Data by income and education show that while there is little consistent effect of education on access to health care, income does have an effect. For the total and those determined to be in need of services, the consistent effect of income suggests that, especially among the very poor, ability to afford care is an important primary determinant of whether one seeks it.

The results suggest that social integration may be more important for seeking treatment than it is for being ill: individuals living with their spouse, married persons, and working persons (either full or part-time) are most apt to be receiving care. As one might expect by reason of ease of access, individuals living in rural areas are least likely to have sought treatment.

The differences in help seeking by sex are neither strong nor consistent. While men appear more likely than women to seek help within the category of those needing services, the opposite is true among those not in need. Overall, however, men and women believing they have a serious mental health problem are equally likely to have sought help. In regard to age, we find that the older the respondents, the more apt they are to seek help.

An important thing to note in Table 8 is the greater likelihood of the physically ill receiving treatment. Presumably their physical illness has already placed them in contact with health professionals. This probably makes it more convenient for them to talk about their mental health problems and to receive treatment; in addition, it makes it more likely that their problems will be noticed and treatment advised.

We have found that, among those believing themselves to have a serious mental health problem, persons determined to be in need of direct mental health care are in fact more likely to be getting that care than are those not determined to need services: 69 percent vs. 49 percent. As indicated in Table 9, the large majority (83 percent) of those in need and seeking help sought help from their family physicians rather than from a mental health specialist. The major difference between the help seeking behavior of the in-need versus the not-in-need is that the in-need are more likely to have sought help through established agencies or physicians; those diagnosed not-in-need were more apt to seek help from informal and self-help organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Recovery, Inc., or occasionally from their minister.

Discussion

The purpose of this report has been to assess the mental health status of Nebraskans and to examine the personal and social circumstances of persons estimated to need direct mental health care. Compared to other areas of the U.S., Nebraskans appear to be similar in terms of mental health status. There is, however, evidence to indicate that a significant minority of Nebraskans experience problems with anxiety, depression, psychosocial dysfunction, cognitive impairment, or general psychopathology. Further, the study suggests that approximately eight percent of Nebraska adults are in need of direct mental health services. The personal and social circumstances of these eight percent needing direct mental health services were examined to determine if they were different from the general population.

As a result of this examination, we find four partially overlapping subgroups which are in greatest need of services: the poor, the poorly educated, the physically ill or handicapped and those with problem or broken marriages. The

latter two groups appears likely to be receiving treatment, but the lower socioeconomic group is among those least likely to receive help.

These findings suggest the following:

1. The strong need for available, accessible and affordable mental health services throughout Nebraska.
2. The importance of a strong linkage and collaboration between health and mental health services and professionals.
3. The value of, at least, a high school education for more than just job opportunities.
4. The vulnerability of the poor to mental health problems.
5. The high risk for mental health problems among those whose marriages are in trouble or broken, especially single parents.
6. The importance of the family doctor in the delivery of mental health services.

Table 1.

Percent of Respondents "In Need" for Each Symptom/Dysfunction Sub-Area Grouping
from Various Research Sites

	Nebraska	Seven Survey Average*	Florida Health Survey	Tampa, Florida	Louis- ville Kentucky	Santa Clara, Calif- ornia	Guam- anian (Calif- ornia)	San Ysidro, Calif- ornia	South Central Ohio
<u>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS:</u>	1890	1207	4202	304	1078	1345	312	150	1059
<u>Sub-Areas:</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Depression	14.1	15.6	15.9	----	16.6	15.6	13.8	12.0	14.6
Anxiety	12.8	14.6	14.6	18.7	15.9	13.5	15.7	18.7	12.9
Psychosocial Dysfunction	9.5	11.4	11.7	11.5	9.6	11.5	12.8	13.3	10.9
Cognitive Impairment	14.6	18.4	19.8	----	18.0	17.8	20.2	21.3	13.3
General Psychopathology	13.7	17.0	17.8	16.1	17.8	----	19.2	18.0	12.5

*This is a weighted average of percent in need from the seven non-Nebraskan surveys reported in this table.

Table 2.

Percent of Respondents Who Score "In Need" on Sub-Area Scales,
Nebraskans Compared to Three Other Surveys

Number of Sub-Area Scales Scores "In Need"	Nebraska	Florida	Guamanian, California	South Central Ohio
None	65.3%	60.3%	60.9%	66.4%
One or Two	26.6	27.5	26.9	24.8
Three or Four	6.6	9.8	9.9	7.5
Five	1.5	2.4	7.5	1.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number	1890	4202	312	1059

Table 3.

Persons Needing Direct Mental Health Services by Two
Judgments of Own Mental Health

Rate Your Spirits, Mental Health ...	During the past year, have you experienced a mental health problem?			Number
	Yes	No	Total	
Excellent	14.1%	1.3%	1.6%	(682)
Good	33.0	5.3	7.6	(1034)
Fair	60.4	19.2	9.6	(146)
Poor	92.9	42.9	82.4	(17)
Very Bad	100.0	100.0	100.0	(3)
Total	42.3%	4.9%	8.4%	
Number	(159)	(1724)		(1882)

Table 4.
Percent Needing Direct[†] Mental Health Services
by Background Characteristics

	%	N [†]
TOTAL	8	1890
SEX		
Male	6	904
Female	9*	985
AGE		
19 - 29 years	9	404
30 - 39 years	7	384
40 - 49 years	7	331
50 - 59 years	8	282
60 - 69 years	8	269
70 - 79 years	7	154
80+ years	12	66
RACE/ETHNICITY		
White, non-hispanic	8	1831
Other	17*	58
EDUCATION		
Less than 12 years school	10*	314
12 years	9	803
13 - 15 years	8	447
16 years	4	181
17+ years	1	144
INCOME, FAMILY		
Less than \$10,000	13*	296
\$10,000 - \$20,000	9	553
\$20,000 - \$30,000	7	552
\$30,000 - \$40,000	4	247
\$40,000+	5	167
RESIDENCE		
Rural	8	494
Less than 10,000	9	515
10,000 - 50,000	6	267
Lincoln	9	186
Omaha	8	428

[†]The number of cases reported here is the total number of respondents in the category. For example, there are 904 males in the sample of whom 6 percent (or 54) are determined to be in need of direct mental health services.

*These differences are significant at the 95 percent confidence level. That is, the chances are 95/100 that these same differences would appear if we had interviewed every adult Nebraskan.

Table 5.

Percent Needing Direct Mental Health Services by Measures
of Social Integration

	%	N ⁺
MARITAL STATUS		
Married	8	1444
Widowed	12	140
Divorced & Separated	13	80
Never Married	7	225
LIVING SITUATION		
With Spouse	7	1539
Alone	12*	181
Single Parent	16*	98
Other	6	72
PRESENCE OF CHILDREN		
None under 6	8	1519
Some under 6	9	370
None 6 - 17	7	1185
Some 6 - 17	10*	704
IF MARRIED, MARITAL COMMUNICATION		
Very Good	6	933
Okay	8	449
Not so good	33*	61
IF MARRIED, CONSIDERED DIVORCE		
No	5	1262
Yes	24*	178
IF MARRIED, MARITAL HAPPINESS		
Very Happy	4	889
Pretty Happy	11	533
Not Too Happy	46*	22
NUMBER FRIENDS IN COMMUNITY		
0	8	108
1 - 3	13*	257
4 - 6	8	526
7 - 15	8	602
16+	5	294
NUMBER RELATIVES IN COMMUNITY		
0	9	579
1 - 3	7	518
4 - 6	10	317
7 - 15	6	323
16+	6	143

Table 5.
Percent Needing Direct Mental Health Services by Measures
of Social Integration
(continued)

	%	N ⁺
ATTEND CHURCH LAST WEEK		
Yes	8	932
No	8	957
YEARS AT CURRENT RESIDENCE		
0 - 1	9	296
2 - 5	9	501
6 - 10	8	349
10+	7	744
MOVED LAST TWO YEARS		
Yes	8	340
No	8	1549
EMPLOYMENT		
Work Full-Time	8	904
Work Part-Time	5	244
Other	10*	742

⁺The number of cases reported here is the total number of respondents in the category. For example, there are 1,444 married persons in the sample of whom 8 percent (or 116) are determined to need direct mental health services.

*These differences are significant at the 95 percent confidence level. That is, the chances are 95/100 that these same differences would appear if we had interviewed every adult Nebraskan.

Table 6.

Percent Needing Direct Mental Health Services
by Physical Health Status

	%	N ⁺
RESPONDENT'S VIEW OF THEIR HEALTH		
Excellent	3	739
Good	8	878
Fair	16	226
Poor	47*	46
CHRONICALLY ILL (Ill for More than 3 Months)		
Yes	19*	328
No	6	1561
HOSPITALIZED THIS YEAR		
Yes	14*	299
No	7	1589
LIMITED IN DAILY ACTIVITY DUE TO HEALTH CONDITION		
Yes	23*	190
No	6	1700
UNABLE TO USE TRANSPORTATION		
Yes	29*	68
No	7	1820
REQUIRE MECHANICAL AID TO WALK		
Yes	29*	39
No	8	1849
SEEN A DOCTOR THIS PAST YEAR		
Yes	10*	1372
No	4	516
HAD ANY RECENT ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES		
Yes	14	71
No	8	1802

*The number of cases reported here is the total number of respondents in the category. For example, in the sample there are 739 respondents who view their health as excellent and, of those, 3 percent (or 22) are determined to be in need of direct mental health services.

*These differences are significant at the 95 percent confidence level. That is, the chances are 95/100 that these same differences would appear if we had interviewed every adult Nebraskan.

Table 7.

**Percent Perceiving That They or Other Household Members Have A
Mental Health Problem by Respondents Need for Direct Mental Health
Services**

	Respondent In Need	Respondent Not In Need	Total
Percent believing self has a mental health problem	44.2%	5.3%	8.4%
Percent believing another in household has a problem	13.8	4.8	5.5
Percent believing both self and another have a problem	9.9	1.6	2.3
Percent believing at least one person in household has a problem	46.1	8.0	10.2
Number	152	1736	1890

Table 8.

Of Those Believing They Have a Serious Mental Health Problem, Percent Seeking Professional Mental Health Care by Whether or Not They Were Identified As Needing Direct Mental Health Services

	Percent Seeking Professional Care					
	"In Need"		"Not In Need"		Total	
	%	N ⁺	%	N ⁺	%	N ⁺
TOTAL	69	67	49	91	58	158
EDUCATION						
Less than 12 years school	78	17	51	12	51	29
12 years	66	29	42	39	42	68
13 - 15 years	59	14	59	27	59	41
16+ years	--	7	47	13	47	20
FAMILY INCOME						
Less than \$10,000	53	13	51	14	52	27
\$10,000 - \$20,000	69	25	46	35	56	60
\$20,000 - \$30,000	70	22	51	29	59	51
\$30,000+	--	5	48	11	64	16
MARITAL STATUS						
Married	70	54	52	63	60	117
Widowed	--	4	--	5	--	9
Divorced or Separated	--	4	47	12	56	16
Never Married	--	5	40	11	43	16
LIVING SITUATION						
Living with Spouse	72	52	49	69	59	121
Living Alone	--	9	--	7	50	16
Single Parent	--	6	--	9	54	14
Other	--	1	--	6	--	7
EMPLOYMENT						
Work Full-Time	69	31	50	41	58	72
Work Part-Time	--	4	65	17	70	21
Other	68	32	40	33	53	65
SEX						
Male	75	27	45	38	58	65
Female	66	40	52	53	58	93
AGE						
19 - 29	41	12	48	23	46	35
30 - 39	67	15	51	29	56	44
40 - 49	--	9	53	15	54	25
50 - 59	68	16	--	8	58	24
60 - 69	--	8	51	12	67	20
70 - 79	--	3	--	3	--	6
80+	--	3	--	1	--	4

Table 8.

Of Those Believing They Have a Serious Mental Health Problem, Percent Seeking Professional Mental Health Care by Whether or Not They Were Identified As Needing Direct Mental Health Services
(continued)

	Percent Seeking Professional Care					
	"In Need"		"Not In Need"		Total	
	%	N ⁺	%	N ⁺	%	N ⁺
RACE						
White, Non-Hispanic	71	62	50	87	58	150
Other	--	5	--	4	--	9
RESIDENCE						
Rural	62	13	38	19	48	32
Less than 10,000	77	21	44	24	60	44
10,000 - 50,000	--	7	57	23	59	31
Lincoln	--	9	73	11	66	19
Omaha	68	18	49	15	59	32
RESPONDENT'S VIEW OF HEALTH						
Excellent	--	3	39	25	41	28
Good	55	30	57	45	56	75
Fair	90	18	42	20	65	39
Poor	73	15	--	1	75	15
CHRONICALLY ILL						
Yes	79	36	38	18	72	54
No	58	32	47	73	50	104

⁺The number of cases reported here is the total number of respondents in the category. For example, of the 158 persons in the sample who felt that they had a serious mental health problem, there were 58 percent (or 92) who were determined to be in need of direct mental health services.

^{*}These differences are significant at the 95 percent confidence level. That is, the chances are 95/100 that these same differences would appear if we had interviewed every adult Nebraskan.

--Percentages were not calculated for cells with frequencies of less than 10 because such numbers would be highly unreliable.

Table 9.

Of Those Seeking Professional Mental Health Care, Type of Care
Sought by Respondents Need for Direct Mental Health Services

	"In Need"		"Not In Need"		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
FIRST RESOURCE						
Mental Health Professional	10%	5	24%	11	17%	16
Family Doctor	83	39	43	19	63	58
Family, Friends	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7	3	33	15	20	18
Total Percent	100%		100%		100%	
Total Number		47		45		91
SECOND RESOURCE						
Mental Health Professional	36%	8	20%	4	29%	11
Family Doctor	6	1	38	7	20	8
Family, Friends	0	0	13	2	6	6
Other	59	12	28	5	45	17
Total Percent	100%		100%		100%	
Total Number		21		17		38

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1.	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1981 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: \$7.50.
2.	Nebraskans' Interest in Government and Politics. Susan Welch. Price: \$1.00.
3.	The Political Consequences of the "Age of Limits." Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: \$1.00.
4.	Nebraskans and Public Welfare. Helen A. Moore, Miguel Carranza, and the Department of Public Welfare. Price: \$1.50.
5.	Housing and Attitudes Toward the Community. Alan Booth. Price: \$.75.
6.	Nebraskans and Their Natural Environment: Four Years Later. Alan Booth. Price: \$1.00.

NASIS

INDEPENDENCE AND INSTITUTIONS: LIVING
SITUATIONS FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED
CITIZENS IN NEBRASKA

UNL

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-81 #8

INDEPENDENCE AND INSTITUTIONS: LIVING
SITUATIONS FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED
CITIZENS IN NEBRASKA

Miguel A. Carranza

and

Helen A. Moore
Department of Sociology

Price: \$1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1981 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the fifth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

In 1981, a representative sample of 1890 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1981 survey are the third wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, and supplemented by the 1980 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1978. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 45 minutes and included questions about environment, health, political interests, energy conservation, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1982 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Helen A. Moore, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1982 NASIS Prospectus.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, supports equal educational opportunity and offers the information listed herein without regard to age, sex, race, handicap, national origin, marital status, veterans status, or religion.

The ability to experience the good things in life has often been referred to as "life chances." Our society has always placed a high value on enabling every citizen to attain their share of life chances. However, we know that many people cannot successfully obtain these life chances for a variety of reasons. In order to provide minimal services for our citizens, a public welfare system was established beginning with the National Social Security Act of 1935. A great many of our citizens are provided assistance by the public welfare programs in the United States; this group includes the mentally handicapped, the aged, the blind, the disabled and other physically handicapped people, and juvenile offenders, just to name a few. In addition, the vast majority of our adult citizens are contributors to public welfare through the various tax-support systems that have been established to keep the public welfare programs going.

This report attempts to evaluate Nebraskans' attitudes toward the provision of living accommodations for the mentally handicapped in our state. The data for this report came from the 1980 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted in the spring of 1980. Telephone interviewing of a representative sample of Nebraskans resulted in a random sample of 1,916 respondents over the age of 18 years old.

Public Welfare in Nebraska*

The Department of Public Welfare focuses its services on three areas: Income Maintenance, Medical Services, and Social Services. The administration of these programs is conducted by a state central office, five area field offices and the Nebraska Center for Youth and Children. During the 1979-80 fiscal year regional offices were replaced by the area field offices, and these services are facilitated at the county level by public welfare offices.

*Source: Nebraska Department of Public Welfare 1980 Annual Report. Nebraska Department of Public Welfare, P. O. Box 95026, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68509.

The Income Maintenance program seeks to provide cash payments to needy individuals and families who meet certain eligibility requirements. By far, the greatest portion of the program's expenses is allocated to Aid to Dependent Children (58%) and Food Stamps (34%). The remainder of the disbursements made through the income maintenance program are found in State Supplement, Foster Care, State Disability, Emergency Assistance and Indo-Chinese Refugee Assistance. During fiscal year 1980 expenditures for this program totaled over sixty-six (66) million dollars, an increase of some fifteen (15) percent from 1979.

The Medical Services program of the Department of Public Welfare constitutes the largest portion of the department's expenditures, nearly fifty (50) percent. The medical services program's expenditures totaled approximately one-hundred ten (110) million for fiscal year 1979-80, an increase of over fourteen (14) percent from the previous year. Title XIX (Medicaid) provides the greatest amount of expenses within the medical assistance program, over one hundred and six (106) million dollars. Every month more than 36,000 Nebraskans, nearly 2.5 percent of our population, are assisted by Medicaid payments. These monthly recipients include ADC children and state ward children (29%), the aged (33%), the blind and disabled (19%), and ADC adults (19%). The remainder of the medical assistance expenditures are made on non-Title XIX medical programs (emergency assistance, Indo-Chinese Refugee Assistance and State Disability) and services for Crippled Children.

The Social Services program of the department is funded primarily through Title XX of the Social Security Act, with additional support being provided by Child Welfare funds. This program attempts to reach two populations: Adults who are aged and disabled, and Children, Youth and Families. Adult services provided for by this program include day care, meals, homemakers services and transportation services.

FINDINGS

Living Situations for the Mentally Handicapped

Nebraskans were questioned about appropriate living situations for moderately and severely mentally handicapped citizens in the state. More specifically, respondents were asked if they would approve of mentally handicapped persons living in the following situations: 1) foster homes, 2) group treatment homes with supervision, 3) living alone with supervision, 4) state institutions for the mentally handicapped, and 5) nursing homes (living alone was not given as an option for the severely mentally handicapped). Table 1 shows the percentage of respondents answering favorably to each living situation for the moderately mentally handicapped. Overall, group treatment homes received the greatest approval (90%) followed by foster homes and living alone. Placement in nursing homes and state institutions received significantly lower support. Clearly, most Nebraskans endorse some concept of independent living for moderately mentally handicapped citizens.

Moderately Mentally Handicapped

The results revealed few individual differences in respondent support for moderately mentally handicapped persons living in foster homes, and in group treatment homes. Only residence (Lincoln residents) showed substantially lower approval. In viewing living alone as an alternative, one group of Nebraskans, rural non-farm, gave greater support. Approval of moderately mentally handicapped persons living in state institutions was higher among Nebraskans who were 71 years and older, male, and those with incomes less than \$7500. In regards to nursing home placement, greater support came from respondents 56 years and older, whereas lower approval came from those with more than a high school degree, among respondents age 26-40, and among male respondents.

Overall, there is general agreement among Nebraskans that moderately mentally handicapped persons can and should be living in foster homes, group treatment

homes and/or living alone. Respondents indicated very favorable support for each of these living situations when residents have proper supervision. However, approval of placement in state institutions and nursing homes revealed respondent differences based on age, sex, income and educational attainment. Older Nebraskans gave the greatest support for this type of placement, followed by males and lower income respondents. In contrast, respondents with a college degree or higher showed the least approval for placing moderately mentally handicapped persons in these two situations, followed closely by persons age 26-40. Of course, this is the age group one would expect to have a college education or higher.

Severely Mentally Handicapped

Table 2 shows the favorable responses to placement of severely mentally handicapped persons in foster homes, group treatment homes, state institutions, and nursing homes. By far, state institutions received the greatest amount of approval from Nebraskans (88.4%) overall followed by group treatment homes, nursing homes and foster homes. There was a general consensus for placement of the severely mentally handicapped in state institutions with no significant differences based on the respondents' background characteristics. Educational attainment accounted for the only difference related to placement in group treatment homes, where respondents with two years of college gave the greatest approval.

Placement of severely mentally handicapped persons in nursing homes revealed several differences in approval rates based on respondent's educational attainment, marital status, residence and sex. Rural non-farm residents and males gave greater approval to this type of placement, while respondents who had a graduate or professional degree and those divorced showed less approval. Finally, support for the placement of the severely mentally handicapped in foster homes revealed differences influenced by educational attainment, marital status, age and income. Greater support for foster home placement came from Nebraskans who had a college

degree or higher, were never married, and ages 26-40. On the other hand, respondents age 41 and older and with income less than \$7,500 showed less approval for placement in foster homes.

In general, approval of severely mentally handicapped persons living in state institutions and group treatment homes by Nebraskans revealed few differences. Greater support was given for placement in state institutions, but still 69.7% of the respondents gave approval for group treatment homes. When viewing the lower approval percentages for nursing homes and foster homes several differences should be noted. Respondents with highest educational degrees gave the least approval to placing the severely mentally handicapped in nursing homes, but the greatest approval to placing them in foster homes. Apparently these Nebraskans feel that a foster home is an appropriate place for the severely mentally handicapped but a nursing home is not. Sharing this same positive feeling for foster homes are those that were never married and those ages 26-40, although again with this age group, they would be quite likely to have a high educational attainment level. In contrast, older Nebraskans (71+) gave the greatest disapproval for foster home placement, along with lower income and widowed respondents. Surprisingly, rural non-farm residents gave the greatest approval to placing the severely mentally handicapped in nursing homes, and, men were more likely than women to approve this type of placement.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have gathered information regarding public support for providing living accommodations for the moderately and severely mentally handicapped in the state. The following results have been noted:

1. There is a high level of agreement among this sample of Nebraskans regarding the placement of moderately mentally handicapped persons in foster homes, group treatment homes and living alone.

2. The placement of the moderately mentally handicapped in state institutions and nursing homes received lower overall support, and several differences within the sample were noted. Older Nebraskans gave the greatest support for these two types of placement, followed by males and lower income respondents. In contrast, those with a college education and higher indicated the least support for such placements.
3. Overall, there was a strong general consensus for placement of the severely mentally handicapped in state institutions and group treatment homes.
4. Placement in nursing homes and foster homes revealed significantly less support from the respondents. The following group differences have been noted. Rural non-farm respondents and male respondents gave the greatest approval to placing severely mentally handicapped persons in nursing homes, while Nebraskans with a college education or higher, those never married, and those between the ages of 26-40 gave the strongest support for foster home placement.

In summary, the provision of living accommodations for moderately and severely mentally handicapped persons in the state received strong support from this sample of Nebraskans. Although some group differences are evident when discussing specific types of placements for our mentally handicapped citizens, the overall commitment to provide appropriate living environments remains quite evident.

Table 1. Characteristics of Those Who Favor Placing the Moderately Retarded in the Following Living Arrangements

	Foster Home	Group Treatment Home	Live Alone	State Institutions	Nursing Home
Total Percent Support	87.4	90.0	85.5	46.6	51.2
Age of Respondent:					
18 - 25	83.7	90.3	80.7	49.3	48.1
26 - 40	89.6	91.7	86.7	38.0	39.9
41 - 55	88.8	90.6	84.1	49.4	53.1
56 - 70	85.2	89.0	88.6	48.8	60.5
71+	89.8	89.1	90.0	58.3	68.8
Residence:					
Rural-farm	85.3	92.0	81.7	49.1	55.0
Rural non-farm	92.2	94.1	93.8	41.3	54.0
Urban	86.8	91.6	87.5	49.2	48.4
Lincoln	90.1	81.3	87.5	33.8	53.8
Omaha	87.2	89.5	81.5	45.0	49.1
Marital Status:					
Never married	83.7	89.2	77.6	47.8	46.8
Married	88.5	90.4	88.6	44.6	49.7
Divorced	90.7	92.6	82.4	49.0	54.9
Widowed	84.1	88.6	84.1	48.0	56.0
Sex of Respondent:					
Male	87.0	88.7	84.1	52.9	55.6
Female	87.7	91.4	86.8	41.5	46.9
Educational Degree:					
Did not finish high school	87.7	95.2	83.6	51.6	57.1
High school diploma	86.8	88.0	84.9	45.8	52.1
Junior/Community college	87.8	90.7	85.4	42.1	35.0
Bachelor's degree	89.2	91.3	91.2	45.0	43.6
Graduate/professional	86.5	94.6	86.5	31.6	27.8
Income Category:					
Under \$7,500	83.8	91.3	82.2	53.1	55.8
\$7,500 - \$14,999	88.8	89.7	84.4	45.7	47.1
\$15,000 - \$24,999	88.0	89.6	89.0	45.5	49.0
\$25,000	89.8	89.3	84.5	40.5	49.4

Table 2. Characteristics of Those Who Favor Placing the Severely Retarded in the Following Living Arrangements

	Foster Home	Group Treatment Home	State Institution	Nursing Home
Total Percent Support	35.5	69.7	88.4	54.3
Age of Respondent:				
18 - 25	38.3	70.1	88.3	60.8
26 - 40	44.8	66.7	89.3	55.6
41 - 55	29.4	71.8	86.3	48.9
56 - 70	27.0	71.6	89.1	46.8
71+	20.5	66.7	92.0	62.7
Residence:				
Rural-farm	33.0	75.7	87.8	54.4
Rural non-farm	41.5	70.1	92.5	66.2
Urban	30.4	68.0	89.6	49.2
Lincoln	33.8	63.8	87.3	50.6
Omaha	41.6	70.6	86.2	57.4
Marital Status:				
Never married	42.3	71.6	86.4	55.0
Married	35.5	67.9	88.9	53.0
Divorced	29.8	72.2	86.8	44.2
Widowed	26.2	75.2	89.0	54.7
Sex of Respondent:				
Male	35.7	72.1	89.2	58.8
Female	34.0	67.3	87.7	49.5
Educational Degree:				
Did not finish high school	27.2	70.8	91.5	53.5
High school diploma	33.3	69.1	86.5	53.1
Junior/Community college	39.0	81.0	85.7	56.4
Bachelor's degree	47.4	62.6	94.1	57.8
Graduate/professional	50.0	71.1	86.5	37.8
Income Category:				
Under \$7,500	26.9	70.7	85.6	49.5
\$7,500 - \$14,999	34.1	69.1	90.4	53.6
\$15,000 - \$24,999	38.8	70.9	88.9	52.3
\$25,000	35.8	64.2	89.8	58.6

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1981 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: \$7.50.
2	Nebraskans' Interest in Government and Politics. Susan Welch. Price: \$1.00.
3	The Political Consequences of the "Age of Limits." Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: \$1.00.
4	Nebraskans and Public Welfare. Helen A. Moore, Miguel Carranza, and the Department of Public Welfare. Price: \$1.50.
5	Housing and Attitudes Toward the Community. Alan Booth. Price: \$.75.
6	Nebraskans and Their Natural Environment: Four Years Later. Alan Booth. Price: \$1.00.
7	The Mental Health Status of Nebraskans. Lynn K. White and Peter G. Beeson. Price: \$1.50.

NASIS

JUVENILE OFFENDERS: PUBLIC ATTITUDES
TOWARD APPROPRIATE PLACEMENTS

UNL

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588
Telephone: (402) 472-3672

NASIS-81 #9

JUVENILE OFFENDERS: PUBLIC ATTITUDES
TOWARD APPROPRIATE PLACEMENTS

Miguel A. Carranza

and

Helen A. Moore
Department of Sociology

Price: \$1.00

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey

Lynn K. White: 1981 Study Director

The findings in this report are based on data collected in the fifth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). This survey is part of an on-going study of the quality of life in Nebraska conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

In 1981, a representative sample of 1890 Nebraskans eighteen years of age or older living in households was interviewed by telephone. The respondents to the 1981 survey are the third wave of a panel originally selected and interviewed in 1977, reinterviewed in 1979, and supplemented by the 1980 cross-sectional survey respondents who were new migrants to the state or who had become adults (18) after 1978. These respondents will be reinterviewed every two years in order to provide information on changing quality of life. The interviews averaged approximately 45 minutes and included questions about environment, health, political interests, energy conservation, occupation, education, family life and other matters reflecting the quality of life experienced in the state. For the entire sample, 95 out of 100 times the percentages computed from the items asked on the survey are likely to be accurate within plus or minus 2.25 percent of the figure that would have been obtained if each adult in Nebraska had been surveyed. This is an estimate of maximum error and for most items the percentages are likely to be even more accurate.

The data gathered by NASIS are used by a wide variety of State and local government agencies for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska and other colleges for research. No information identifying any respondent is released to any users and the strict confidentiality of individual respondents is rigidly enforced. While the final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and for reports produced under its name rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, public agencies and University departments play an integral part in planning the survey through an Advisory Committee. Public organizations interested in membership on the Advisory Committee should contact the NASIS Study Director.

Funding for NASIS comes from the University of Nebraska, the Bureau of Sociological Research, and State and local agencies which buy items and data analysis from the survey.

The NASIS surveys are repeated each year to measure changes in the quality of life in Nebraska. While there is a core of questions which is included every year, each survey has a large component of unique items which address specific topical issues. Plans for future years include interviewing a new sample of Nebraskans in 1982 as well as continuing to reinterview the 1977 panel every two years to assess changes in their lives. Additional detail on the NASIS surveys regarding use of the survey data or cost of purchasing items on future surveys can be obtained by contacting Helen A. Moore, NASIS Study Director, at the Bureau of Sociological Research or by sending for a copy of the 1982 NASIS Prospectus.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, supports equal educational opportunity and offers the information listed herein without regard to age, sex, race, handicap, national origin, marital status, veterans status, or religion.

Ever since the establishment of the National Security Social Act of 1935, the United States has attempted to provide a tax-supported system that aids the needy in our society--dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally handicapped, refugees, the unemployed, and many others. An all-encompassing program such as this is necessary to insure that all who are in need can indeed be given assistance. Many of our young citizens are recipients of welfare assistance through programs directed toward juvenile offenders. In addition, the vast majority of Nebraskans participate in the welfare system by providing tax support for this program. In sum, we are all active participants in the modern welfare system in one way or another.

In this report we have evaluated the responses of a representative sample of Nebraskans regarding their support of various placement situations for juvenile offenders. A sample of 1,916 Nebraskans residents were interviewed by telephone in the spring of 1980 for the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey-1980. The following description of juvenile placement programs administered by the State of Nebraska came from the Nebraska State Department of Public Welfare 1980 Annual Report.

The Department of Public Welfare focuses its services for juveniles in the Social Services/Foster Care division. The administration of these foster care programs is conducted through regional and state offices and the Nebraska Center for Youth and Children. During the 1979-80 fiscal year, regional offices were replaced by the area field offices, and these services are facilitated at the county level by public welfare offices. Social Services for juvenile offenders are funded through Title X of the Social Security Act, with additional support being provided by Child Welfare funds. The programs attempt to reach children, youth and families. Juvenile offenders who are made wards of the court may be situated in individual foster care homes or in the Nebraska Center for Children and Youth under these Social Service programs.

PLACEMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Respondents in this survey were asked questions related to placement situations for juvenile offenders. Presented with a range of offenses, Nebraskans were asked whether they "favor placing juveniles in their own home, under supervision of a social service worker or probation officer assuming it's a good home, in a foster care home in their own community, or in a detention center." The six offenses given were: 1) skipping school, 2) running away, 3) shoplifting, 4) an alcohol or drug offense, 5) assault, and 6) arson, prostitution or some other more serious offense.

Home Care

Table 1 represents those Nebraskans who favored returning juvenile offenders to their homes. Overall, 91.7% of those respondents favored home placement for those juveniles involved in skipping school. Individual respondent characteristics were examined for response differences by age, residence, marital status, sex, educational attainment, and income. Two groups that gave notably less support to home placement for truants were respondents with less than a high school education and those 71 and older. Placing juveniles back into their own homes for shoplifting offenses was also given strong overall support by the respondents (80%). Respondents who had less than a high school education, and those who were rural non-farm residents gave considerably less support to home placement for shoplifting offenses.

Running away and alcohol and drug offenses were given similar assessment by Nebraskans. Approximately two-thirds (2/3) of the respondents felt that juveniles who committed these offenses should be placed back into their own homes. For juveniles involved with alcohol and drug offenses, respondents with an educational attainment higher than a high school diploma, those widowed, and ages 41-55 seemed more receptive to having offenders returned to their own home.

Considerably less than a majority of Nebraskans (42%) favored placing juveniles who had committed an assault back into their homes. Home placement was most favored by respondents with graduate or professional degrees, widowed, ages 41-70, rural farm residents, and those with incomes over \$15,000.

Finally, we focused on arson, prostitution and other more serious offenses. Respondents showed little support for having these juvenile offenders returned to the home (17.1%). Some support for placement in the home came from those respondents with graduate or professional degrees, or widowed and rural farm residents. In contrast, respondents between the ages of 18-25 and 71 and older, residents of Omaha, and males were the least favorable to home placement.

In looking at the general findings related to placement in the home, several characteristics deserve further discussion. Overall, those with higher educational attainment were more approving of placing the juvenile offender back into the home across a wider range of juvenile offenses. Differences among respondents become more marked as the offenses become more severe, especially for alcohol/drug and assault offenses. Respondents who were never married were less approving of home placement for all offenses than all other marital status groups. This result could be related to the fact that younger respondents were also the most disapproving of placing juveniles back into the home. One would expect considerable overlap between these two groups (never married and 18-25) and it seems they indicate the least approval of home placement, especially for running away, alcohol/drugs and assault offenses.

An interesting finding occurs in terms of residence as rural farm respondents indicated the greatest approval and Omaha residents the least approval for placing assault and arson/prostitution offenders to their homes. These results may be due to the fact that fewer assaults and arson/prostitution offenses are committed in rural farm communities. In a larger community like Omaha, more of these types of offenses are committed and people may have a greater awareness of them. Male

and female respondents differed only on arson/prostitution offenses, with females demonstrating a greater approval for placement in the home.

Foster Care

Table 2 shows the percentage of respondents who favored placing offenders in foster care homes according to the various offenses. Overall, the strongest support for foster home placement was for juveniles who "run away" with 28% giving support to this type of placement. Alcohol and drug offenses followed with support for foster placement from 11% of the respondents. In general, however, few respondents perceived foster care as a desired placement for juvenile offenders.

Overall, educational attainment seems to influence attitudes toward foster home placement when looking at truancy, shoplifting, assault and arson/prostitution offenses. In the case of truancy and shoplifting, the more education a respondent had the less he or she favored placing an offender in a foster home (favoring home placement instead). On the other hand, if the offense is assault or arson/prostitution, respondents with graduate or professional degrees gave greater approval rates for foster care than other respondents. Never-married Nebraskans were the most inclined to favor foster home placement and widowed respondents the least inclined. Younger respondents (18-25) also gave the greatest approval for foster care placement in running away and alcohol/drug offenses. Here again, it is quite likely that the never-married and younger Nebraskan categories may overlap and help account for these results.

Detention Centers

Table 3 gives a percentage distribution of respondent approval of placement in a detention center according to type of offense. In most cases the approval to place a juvenile in a detention center was guided by the severity of offense. For example, only 2.4% of the respondents would place a juvenile in a detention

center for truancy. In contrast, 74.2% of the respondents favored such placement if the offense were arson or prostitution. As the severity of the offense increased so did the percentage of people who favored placing the offender in a detention center.

With the exception of truancy, responses to each offense differed depending on the characteristics of the respondents. Those respondents with less than a high school degree were more likely to place a runaway in a detention center. Along with those respondents 71 and older, they were also more likely to favor sending a shoplifter to a detention center; whereas respondents with post high school education were less approving of such placement for the same offense. In considering alcohol and drug offenders, those Nebraskans who had less than a high school degree, 71 years and older, and respondents with incomes of less than \$7500 were more favorable to place an offender in a detention center. Again, respondents with education beyond the high school level were increasingly less likely to favor detention center placement.

Assault offenses received considerably different responses based on educational attainment, marital status, age, residence, and income characteristics. Those least favorable to placing juvenile assault offenders in a detention center were respondents with a post-college education, those ages 41-70, rural farm residents and respondents with incomes of \$15,000 or more. Finally, arson/prostitution offenders were also considered for placement in detention centers depending on respondent educational attainment, age, residence, and sex characteristics. Those respondents giving stronger support for placement in detention centers were between the ages of 18-25 and 71 and older, Omaha residents, and males. Conversely, the least approval for placement of arson/prostitution offenders in detention centers came from those Nebraskans who had post-college educations, ages 41-70, and rural farm residents.

Overall, it seems that for each offense, respondents with less than a high

school education were more inclined to approve placement in a detention center. Two groups account for most of the age differences in support of placement in detention centers - 18-25 year olds and 71 and older respondents. These groups gave the highest approval rates for placing juveniles with shoplifting, alcohol/drugs, and arson/prostitution offenses in detention centers. Younger respondents by themselves gave the greatest approval for placement in detention centers for assault. Rural farm residents indicated the greatest disapproval for placement of assault and arson/prostitution offenders in detention centers, and Omaha residents gave the greatest approval for the same offenders. As with foster home placement a possible explanation lies in the fact that rural residents are not as likely to encounter these types of offenses on a day-to-day basis as are Omaha residents.

One finding related to sex demonstrates that males gave slightly greater approval to placing offenders in detention centers, although these rates were not significant. Finally, lower-income Nebraskans generally gave the greatest approval to placement in detention centers for all offenses. Low income respondents may perceive themselves as most affected by these crimes, and may seek stricter placement for juvenile offenders.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In the 1980 NASIS survey the following information has been gathered regarding the support of various placement situations for juvenile offenders.

1. Overall, respondents gave the greatest support for placing juvenile offenders back in their own homes for the offenses of truancy and shoplifting, followed by running away and alcohol/drug offenses, assault, and finally arson/prostitution offenses.
2. In addition, those with higher educational attainments gave the greatest approval for placement of an offender back in their home.

even as the severity of the offenses increased. Also never-married respondents were the least approving of home placement for all offenses than all other marital status groups.

3. Overall, the only support for foster home placement was given for "running away", followed by alcohol and drug offenses. In general, few respondents perceived foster care as an appropriate placement for juvenile offenders.
4. Major differences in respondent attitudes toward foster home placement were found by educational attainment. Respondents with higher education indicated greater approval for assault and arson/prostitution offenders to be placed in foster care. Also, never-married Nebraskans were most likely to favor foster home placement, while widowed respondents were the least approving.
5. Overall, the greatest approval for placement in a detention center was for arson/prostitution offenses, followed by assault, alcohol/drug offenses. Shoplifting, running away and truancy offenses were significantly less likely to be approved for detention center placement. Severity of the offense plays an important role for placement in a detention center. As the perceived severity increases so does respondent approval of placement in a detention center.
6. For all offenses, the more education one has the less inclined they are to approve of placement in a detention center. This is particularly apparent in the more severe offenses of alcohol/drugs, assault, and arson/prostitution.

In summary, this sample of Nebraskans did make important distinctions for placement of juvenile offenders according to the type of offense committed. Whereas the placement of offenders back into their own homes for truancy and shoplifting

was seen as most appropriate, placement in a detention center for assault and arson/prostitution was also seen as being the most appropriate placement. As the severity of the offense changed so did respondent decisions as to where the juvenile offender should be placed. Placement in a foster care setting received little overall support for any of the juvenile offense categories mentioned.

Table 1.

Characteristics of Those Who Favor Placing Juvenile Offenders in
Their Own Home Under Supervision, By Offense

	Truant	Runaway	Shop- lifting	Alcohol/ Drug	Assault	Arson/ Prostitution
Total Percent Support	91.7	64.8	80.0	66.4	42.0	17.1
Age of Respondent:						
18 - 25	94.8	54.2	75.2	58.6	23.7	9.2
26 - 40	94.3	66.1	84.4	70.0	39.8	14.0
41 - 55	89.8	67.2	84.2	73.9	52.9	22.0
56 - 70	92.5	73.4	79.3	68.1	52.7	23.7
71+	81.1	68.1	72.7	55.6	43.2	9.5
Residence:						
Rural-farm	90.6	71.8	80.0	70.4	50.9	23.6
Rural non-farm	95.5	65.6	70.8	65.6	41.8	15.2
Urban	90.6	61.4	83.5	66.8	43.2	17.9
Lincoln	92.8	71.1	87.8	67.1	45.7	20.5
Omaha	94.5	69.3	77.0	67.8	34.6	10.3
Marital Status:						
Never Married	90.0	56.5	77.9	55.5	29.9	11.1
Married	91.9	66.1	80.8	69.2	44.8	17.5
Divorced	94.5	67.9	83.6	69.2	43.1	13.0
Widowed	93.0	76.7	84.3	74.2	49.5	24.0
Sex of Respondent:						
Male	91.8	68.3	77.9	65.4	40.5	11.6
Female	92.4	64.4	82.8	68.8	44.0	20.4
Educational Degree:						
Did not finish high school	85.4	59.0	70.2	57.0	39.2	17.1
High school diploma	92.6	66.2	80.3	65.3	40.4	15.6
Junior/Community college	97.7	80.0	92.7	80.0	47.5	21.1
Bachelor's degree	95.0	67.3	89.9	82.3	48.5	18.0
Graduate/ Professional	97.3	68.4	91.9	86.1	63.9	27.3
Income Category:						
Under \$7,500	89.5	61.7	76.8	57.7	34.3	16.1
\$7,500 - \$14,999	93.2	68.9	81.7	66.8	36.0	15.6
\$15,000 - \$24,999	93.9	65.8	80.3	70.6	48.0	18.0
\$25,000+	92.3	66.3	85.8	73.3	49.1	18.4

Table 2.

Characteristics of Those Who Favor Placing Juvenile Offenders in
a Foster Care Home, By Offense

	Truant	Runaway	Shop- lifting	Alcohol/ Drug	Assault	Arson/ Prostitution
Total Percent Support	5.9	28.2	6.6	11.5	6.8	8.7
Age of Respondent:						
18 - 25	4.6	38.6	7.2	15.8	4.6	9.2
26 - 40	3.9	28.6	5.1	9.9	7.1	8.1
41 - 55	6.5	26.7	6.5	8.9	8.2	8.7
56 - 70	5.6	18.1	7.9	10.6	8.2	10.3
71+	11.3	21.3	4.5	11.1	9.1	4.8
Residence:						
Rural-farm	6.8	20.9	7.3	13.0	9.4	10.4
Rural non-farm	3.0	29.7	10.8	12.5	8.1	10.6
Urban	7.4	31.4	6.4	11.7	6.5	9.8
Lincoln	4.8	21.7	3.7	9.8	4.9	3.6
Omaha	2.3	24.2	6.0	9.5	7.8	7.4
Marital Status:						
Never Married	7.1	37.0	8.1	19.0	10.2	8.9
Married	5.6	27.0	6.8	9.8	6.5	9.0
Divorced	1.8	22.6	3.6	13.5	9.8	11.1
Widowed	4.4	16.5	3.9	6.2	6.3	7.0
Sex of Respondent:						
Male	5.1	25.6	7.0	13.4	7.3	9.5
Female	5.8	28.2	6.2	9.7	7.1	8.2
Educational Degree:						
Did not finish high school	8.8	26.7	9.3	11.9	8.8	9.2
High school diploma	5.6	27.3	7.3	12.4	6.4	7.6
Junior/Community college	2.3	20.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	7.9
Bachelor's degree	3.0	29.7	2.0	6.3	5.2	11.0
Graduate/ Professional	0.0	28.9	2.7	11.1	13.9	18.2
Income Category:						
Under \$7,500	5.8	27.2	7.2	12.0	5.9	5.7
\$7,500 - \$14,999	5.5	25.9	8.0	14.2	9.4	11.4
\$15,000 - \$24,999	4.6	28.4	5.8	9.5	6.8	7.1
\$25,000+	5.9	28.3	4.3	10.6	6.3	9.5

Table 3.

Characteristics of Those Who Favor Placing Juvenile Offenders in
a Detention Center, By Offense

	Truant	Runaway	Shop- lifting	Alcohol/ Drug	Assault	Arson/ Prostitution
Total Percent Support	2.4	7.0	13.4	22.1	51.2	74.2
Age of Respondent:						
18 - 25	0.7	7.2	17.6	25.7	71.7	81.7
26 - 40	1.8	5.4	10.5	20.1	53.2	77.9
41 - 55	3.8	6.1	9.2	17.2	38.8	69.4
56 - 70	1.9	8.5	12.8	21.3	39.1	66.0
71+	7.5	10.6	22.7	33.3	47.7	85.7
Residence:						
Rural-farm	2.6	7.3	12.7	16.7	39.6	66.0
Rural non-farm	1.5	4.7	18.5	21.9	45.2	74.2
Urban	2.0	7.2	10.1	21.5	50.3	72.3
Lincoln	2.4	7.2	8.5	23.2	49.4	75.9
Omaha	3.2	6.5	17.1	22.7	57.6	82.3
Marital Status:						
Never Married	2.1	5.8	13.2	24.8	59.1	79.3
Married	2.3	6.7	12.2	20.8	48.6	73.3
Divorced	3.6	9.4	12.7	17.3	47.1	75.9
Widowed	2.6	6.8	11.8	19.6	44.2	69.0
Sex of Respondent:						
Male	3.1	6.1	15.1	21.2	52.3	79.9
Female	1.9	7.4	11.0	21.5	48.9	71.4
Educational Degree:						
Did not finish high school	5.8	14.3	20.5	31.1	52.0	73.7
High school diploma	1.7	6.3	12.2	22.2	53.0	76.7
Junior/Community college	0.0	0.0	7.3	15.0	42.5	71.7
Bachelor's degree	1.0	2.0	7.1	10.4	45.4	70.0
Graduate/ Professional	2.7	2.6	5.4	2.8	22.2	54.5
Income Category:						
Under \$7,500	4.7	11.1	16.0	30.3	59.8	78.2
\$7,500 - \$14,999	1.4	5.2	10.3	19.0	54.7	73.0
\$15,000 - \$24,999	1.5	5.8	13.9	19.8	45.2	74.9
\$25,000+	1.2	4.8	9.3	15.5	44.0	71.5

List of reports already released using data gathered in the 1981 Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. These may be purchased at the indicated price from the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Report Number

Title

- 1 Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1981 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: \$7.50.
- 2 Nebraskans' Interest in Government and Politics. Susan Welch. Price: \$1.00.
- 3 The Political Consequences of the "Age of Limits". Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: \$1.00.
- 4 Nebraskans and Public Welfare. Helen A. Moore, Miguel Carranza, and the Department of Public Welfare. Price: \$1.50.
- 5 Housing and Attitudes Toward the Community. Alan Booth. Price: \$.75.
- 6 Nebraskans and Their Natural Environment: Four Years Later. Alan Booth. Price: \$1.00.
- 7 The Mental Health Status of Nebraskans. Lynn K. White and Peter G. Beeson. Price: \$1.50.
- 8 Independence and Institutions: Living Situations for Mentally Handicapped Citizens in Nebraska. Miguel A. Carranza and Helen A. Moore. Price: \$1.00.